

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 AUGUST 1982

Lebanon

Election of Al-Jumayyil -- Bashir al-Jumayyil, elected president of Lebanon by the Chamber of Deputies on a second ballot in which he received 57 votes out of 62, will take over from President Ilyas Sarkis on 23 September, Beirut radio noted. After the election, Al-Jumayyil expressed hope that Lebanon will be unified, regain its sovereignty and prosperity and enter a period of peace, safety and reassurance, according to remarks broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio. He subsequently told journalists that Lebanon will have "normal and cordial relations with all its neighbors" in order to extricate itself from the predicament of having both Israeli and Syrian forces occupying the country, the radio reported. The president-elect expressed confidence that the Lebanese will forget old scores and start over again. According to MA'ARIV, Al-Jumayyil recently revealed that he intends to sign a peace treaty with Israel within 6 to 7 months, though Israel should not in the meantime pressure him to sign a treaty because of the internal hostility among the factions in Lebanon.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin sent Al-Jumayyil a message expressing "warm and heartfelt congratulations," THE JERUSALEM POST reported. "Free Lebanon" Commander Maj Sa'd Haddad also congratulated Al-Jumayyil, calling on him to unify Lebanon and make a peace agreement with Israel, according to Voice of Hope radio. On the other hand, Damascus radio said Al-Jumayyil was "forced on the people" under Israeli protection and cited reports that deputies were bribed to vote for him. Reporting "national and Islamic rejection" of the new president, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio said a national Islamic conference at the house of former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam issued a statement warning against the advent of a factional, dictatorial and fascist government.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali describes the election as "a purely internal Lebanese affair" and said Lebanon should be united in order to rebuild itself as an Arab state, according to MENA.

In the aftermath of the election the west Beirut homes of the Chamber of Deputies speaker and three deputies were burned down, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Lebanese leftist militia opened artillery fire in the southern suburbs of Beirut preventing passage through the Galerie Sim'an crossing, according to AFP.

Israeli-Syrian Clashes -- Israeli-Syrian clashes resumed in central Lebanon early on 24 August, the Voice of Lebanon reported.

PLO Evacuation -- The third group of PLO fighters left Beirut port on a Greek ship for the PDRY, Beirut radio reported. Voice of Lebanon radio said 518 fighters were on board, and Jerusalem radio revealed that the ship could only carry 600 "terrorists." Meanwhile, Nicosia radio reported that 21 jeeps were unloaded in Cyprus from the ship which had left Beirut on 22 August.

PLO Policy -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf vowed the Palestinians will continue the fight in "occupied Arab territories," affirming that the lesson learned in Lebanon is that armed struggle is the only way to "liberate Palestine." In an interview with the Lebanese News Agency cited by Damascus radio, Khalaf said the world will soon hear of PLO actions in Israel that will "make Begin's hair stand on end." A Palestinian government-in-exile will "soon" be formed in Tunis under the leadership of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, "reliable sources" indicated to the Kuwaiti paper AR-AR'Y AL-'AMM. According to a source cited by Monte Carlo radio, the Palestinian National Council will meet in Tunis during the latter part of September.

The PLO representative in the FRG's stated in a DPA interview that he welcomes U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz remark that the settlement of the Palestinian issue is

as urgent as the formation of a strong government in Lebanon. The PLO spokesman said the United States is trying to "correct" its policy, and he stressed that Tunisia is a good choice for a new PLO center because it has not attempted to exploit Palestinians.

Israel

Political sources cited by MA'ARIV expressed concern about a U.S. plan to deal with the Palestinian issue outside the Camp David framework, and rejected the remarks by Secretary of State Shultz calling for concessions on the Palestinian issue and an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza.

Inter-Arab, Islamic Affairs

Arab Summit Conference -- Moroccan King Hassan II invited PLO Chairman 'Arafat to participate in the Arab summit conference, which will convene in Fes on 6 September, Monte Carlo radio reported citing WAFA. Meanwhile, Tunisia submitted a proposal for the summit agenda calling for solving the Palestinian problem on the basis of the UN partition plan of November 1947, KUNA reported.

Islamic Ministers' Conference -- A speech read on behalf of Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to the Islamic foreign minister conference in Niger warned that U.S. support for Israel will have a negative effect on American relations with the Islamic world, SPA reported. Given the contradictions in the attitudes of both the United States and the Soviet Union, Al-Faysal said it would be better for the Islamic world to adopt an independent attitude and not rely on any foreign power.

Syria

USSR Delegation Visits -- A Syrian People's Assembly delegation held its first meeting with a visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Damascus radio reported. The head of the Syrian delegation expressed the Syrians' appreciation for the Soviet aid given in support of the Arab nation; his Soviet counterpart praised the Syrian forces for their bravery and said the Soviet people are following their struggle in Lebanon with "great admiration and appreciation."

Libya's Jallud Meets Al-Aasad -- President Hafiz al-Aasad met with Libyan Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud on 23 August to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Damascus radio reported.

Iran

The Supreme Judicial Council issued a circular, carried by Tehran radio, which supported the position taken by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni that all laws inconsistent with Islamic principles are invalid. The council advised judges to base their decisions on religious laws or decrees if they come across a law that is deemed inconsistent with Islam.

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AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM ON SITE OF PALESTINIAN GOVERNMENT

GF231420 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Paris -- It has been learned from reliable sources that the formation of a Palestinian government-in-exile will be announced in Tunis soon. The Palestinian government will include a number of Palestinian Resistance leaders: Yasir 'Arafat as head of government; Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, as deputy prime minister and minister of defense; Faruq Qaddumi as foreign minister; and Mahmud Abbas, alias Abu Muzin, as head of Palestinian affairs abroad and the Palestine National Fund. The government will also include prominent PLO leaders.

The government-in-exile will be based in Tunis. It will be officially recognized by Arab, Muslim, nonaligned and friendly countries. Its representatives in Arab and world capitals will be ambassadors who will enjoy diplomatic immunity.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned that contacts have been held with Arab countries, which have agreed to recognize the government's representatives as ambassadors of the Palestinian government-in-exile. Branches of the Palestine National Fund will be set up in the occupied territories, Lebanon and all Arab countries.

PALESTINE NATIONAL COUNCIL TO MEET IN SEPTEMBER

JN231118 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] A knowledgeable source in Amman today said the Palestine National Council will hold its next meeting in Tunis during the second half of September. The source added that contacts are currently taking place among Palestinian officials in order for the meeting to materialize.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES INVITATION TO FES ARAB SUMMIT

JN240719 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0705 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Wafa has reported that, during a telephone contact last night, Moroccan King Hassan II told PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat that the Arab summit will convene in Fes on 6 September. Wafa added that the Moroccan monarch invited 'Arafat to participate in the summit work.

'ARAFAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO ITALIAN NEWSMEN

AU231552 Rome ANSA in English 1538 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Beirut, August 23 -- A bitter Yasir 'Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, charged that Europe and the United States were nurturing a "new monster" in the form of "state terrorism led by (Israeli Prime Minister Menahem) Begin and (Defense Minister Ari'el) Sharon" and voiced deep disappointment in the attitude of the United Nations and its agencies in an interview given to seven Italian newsmen in west Beirut.

The interview, held Sunday while Palestinian forces were being evacuated from the battered capital aboard a Cypriot ship, was interrupted by the sound of artillery fire when two Israeli patrol boats blocked the departure of the Sol Phrygin and alleged that the Palestinians had violated the terms of the evacuation agreement by taking aboard jeeps and other vehicles.

In response to a question on what the future holds for the PLO, 'Arafat declared, "In one single day, August 12 for example, with air bombardment and cannon fire, Beirut received double to explosive strength of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and you come and ask me what will happen next...."

"I am the one to ask something" the PLO leader continued. "I have to ask all the Italians, the French, the Americans what will happen afterwards," a reference to the three nations in the peacekeeping force overseeing the evacuation of the Palestinians from west Beirut.

At this point 'Arafat levelled the accusation, "You are pushing this new monster forward, this terrorist, this state terrorism led by Begin and Sharon, I am sorry to say, with the blessings of Europe and the aid of the Americans."

'Arafat also let it be known that he was extremely disappointed with the stance taken by "the United Nations, their Security Council, by the General Assembly and by many European countries which tried to shy away from the facts, to close their eyes."

Speaking about the people of the Moslem, western sector of the Lebanese capital, the PLO leader said "These people of Beirut are heroic. They are capable of a heroic battle, a heroic resistance against the barbaric and inhuman aggression of Israel, backed by the U.S. The people of Beirut, Palestinians, and Lebanese were able to stop these new fascists, the Zionists, from coming here." 'Arafat went on to recall "the 79 days in which we lived in hell with these people, the women and children, and there was no power which could stop them (the Israeli forces) only our flesh and our blood."

"This is a disgrace for international public opinion" he declared heatedly and added, "In future, you too will have to pay dearly... Press support for these invaders, these aggressors, especially in Europe and America, served as a cover for their crimes" he charged.

When the Italian correspondents asked if his irritation included Italy, 'Arafat replied, "Yes, I am sorry to say. What was your country's position during the last UN General Assembly session some days ago? Italy abstained, it didn't vote". The PLO leader's reference was to four days of debate in the UN last week which wound up with the adoption of three anti-Israeli resolutions by overwhelming majority votes in which the U.S. and Israel were the only nations voting against and most European nations abstained.

In response to a question on some form of a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian problem, 'Arafat said that the interrogative should be brought before "all those who are pulling the strings of the PLO. (American) President Ronald Reagan and (former Secretary of State Alexander) Haig, the general who led the conspiracy and caused the death of thousands and thousands of people. [sentence as received] And you are seeing the results of this hell" 'Arafat declared.

When it was pointed out that the mass media, despite everything, worked in favor of the PLO, the Palestinian leader parried with "I want concrete facts instead of death and genocide. I want concrete facts. Do you know how many people were killed in Beirut, in Lebanon? And are they still saying that there is no solution? We will wait and see. You Europeans know well the meaning of history because we built it together on either side of the Mediterranean. If this monster is not stopped, this savage terrorist, a high price will have to be paid in future. And this is not our fault but yours" he affirmed.

Asked if the Palestinian guerrillas were pulling out of Beirut because they had suffered a military defeat, 'Arafat said that after 79 days of heavy combat they were leaving Beirut for only one reason: "because we love the children of Beirut. I am a human being, not a terrorist, a monster like Sharon".

Asked if he held out any hope of a military victory in future, the PLO leader said he was leaving Beirut to continue the long march. He insisted that the guerrillas had defeated the Israelis at the very gates of Beirut and said he was proud of this and the fact that the Palestinians had not raised a white flag of surrender but held out to the end.

As to the refugees, the Palestinians' leader said that he had received guarantees from the Washington administration, from U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Lebanese officials and the Lebanese Government that they would be protected by the multinational force and by the U.S. administration. One reporter noted that the multinational troops had a mandate for only one month, but 'Arafat said that he had been assured that the refugees would be under their protection afterward, as well.

One reporter asked if 'Arafat thought the Italians had been sent in to please Washington. 'Arafat said that was not his business. They were welcome and it was enough for him that the multinational force came flying the UN flag. "Israel was forced to agree to these conditions posed by ourselves: a United Nations flag and observers", he stated.

AFP CITES HANI AL-HASAN ON FUTURE OF PLO

NC240855 Paris AFP in English 0838 GMT 24 Aug 82

[By Muna Nab'ah]

[Text] Beirut, Aug 24 (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders overseeing the withdrawal of their combattants from west Beirut are simultaneously preparing the future, making ambitious plans for the ultimate creation of a state of Palestine.

"Our future lies in underground activity and intensive campaigning in Israeli occupied territory," Hani al-Hasan, political counsellor to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, told Agence France-Presse. "While it is still too early to draw up a detailed balance sheet of what has been gained and what errors have been committed, it is time for us to understand that the days of easy living and social privileges are finished and we must buckle down to a truly revolutionary campaign in order to realise our aim -- the creation of a state of Palestine," Mr al-Hasan said.

"We have waited 35 years, we can wait for another 10. The Palestinian people has learned patience, and we must learn to exploit the gains made in the Lebanese war." The Palestinians here are convinced these "gains" were political. They point out that Israel did not succeed, as they believe it wanted, to kill the largest possible number of Palestinian combattants and smash the PLO leadership. All Palestinian leaders survived, and losses of combattants were relatively small.

Israel believed that it was possible to destroy the PLO in a flash, the Palestinians point out, but Palestinian combattants only started leaving western Beirut 10 weeks after Israel invaded Lebanon. "In 10 weeks the Israeli army was thoroughly discredited in world eyes by brutally shelling and bombing the Lebanese capital without achieving any notable military success", Mr al-Hasan said, "Israel estranged international opinion and for the first time since it was founded, domestic differences and criticism appeared during a war."

He held there [word indistinct] a "total reversal of European public opinion and governments, especially in Britain and France, in favour of the PLO." Mr al-Hasan did not exclude London and Paris extending formal recognition to the PLO.

"Our weak point in Europe is West Germany," he said. He added: "Even in the United States, the American public and leaders were divided about us. These are undeniable political victories and must be used to our advantage in our coming exile."

He believed that also in the Arab world the PLO had been strengthened politically by the Lebanese war. "No state henceforth can try and outflank Yasir 'Arafat on the left, because his troops have spearheaded the longest war with Israel ever fought."

PLO leaders realise that (?their) new host countries, however big a welcome they might give, will never allow their resistance groups to act freely on their soils or become involved in their internal affairs. "We benefited from Lebanon's law and infrastructure, but we also abused them," Mr al-Hasan admitted. "From now on we must act differently, in even more difficult conditions. We lost southern Lebanon, once -- but only until 1978 -- our main springboard for action against Israel, Mr al-Hasan said, now [we] must act in the Israeli occupied territories.

Highly reliable sources here report that the PLO has already started organising supporters amongst different sections of the population in Gaza and the West Bank. It is difficult to know exactly what this political campaign involves, but it is believed to include the political and ideological education of local Arabs.

Most of the Palestinians will in future be in Jordan -- bordering the West Bank -- and Syria, which the PLO regards as a vital piece on the Mideast chessboard. PLO leaders will be spread about, although headquarters and the [Palestine] National Council (the PLO parliament-in-exile) will be in Damascus. The Palestine Wafa news agency will also be based there.

The Arab League has also decided that the PLO will also have a bureau in each Arab capital which will serve as its "embassy".

A new page is being turned in the history of the PLO and the Palestinian people and their future is not absolutely clear, but PLO leaders believe that their newly found unity forged in the heat of war will be a force to be reckoned with.

ABU MAYZAR GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-KHALIJ

GF200518 Ash-Sharīqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 22 Aug 82 p 12

[Interview with 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Central Committee member and official spokesman, by Fu'ad Zaydan in Damascus -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Has the Palestinian Resistance achieved any political gains in return for accepting a political solution to the Beirut crisis?

[Answer] It should be clear that the Palestinian Resistance is not alone in Beirut. The Palestinian refugee cannot represent the entire population of Beirut. Thus, the presence of more than 500,000 Lebanese and Palestinians in west Beirut should be considered when assessing the situation. If the Palestinian Resistance was alone in Beirut, the only option would have been to continue the fighting.

However, humanitarian considerations prompted by the presence of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians had to be taken into account. The presence of an international force in west Beirut whose positions are not violated by the invading Zionist army, and the legendary steadfastness of the Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese forces throughout a period of more than 2 months, have brought about important political gains, the most important of which are:

1. Sparing Beirut an Israeli attack and prohibiting the enemy from storming the city as a result of the valiant resistance and the fighters' determination to make unlimited revolutionary sacrifices. This steadfastness has brought about the longest war in the Arab-Israeli conflict.
2. Exposing the Zionist enemy's Nazi, racist and barbaric nature and its savage practices. This has freed world public opinion of the guilt complex certain quarters had toward the Jews as a result of Nazi actions against them. The world has now sensed the Israeli rulers and forces have surpassed Hitler and the old Nazis in their crimes, barbarism and massacres. The Palestinian Revolution, in cooperation with the Syrian forces and the Lebanese national forces, have succeeded in exposing Israel and its role in the region, and U.S. policy and its plans in the area.
3. The U.S.-supported Zionist Israeli invasion has been and remains a catastrophe for the Arab nation and Arab cause. If Egypt had not been outside the Arab-Israeli conflict as a result of the Camp David accords, Israel would not have been able to mobilize 11 divisions for its invasion of Lebanon while feeling assured that Egypt would not act. Thus, it has become clear that this invasion is one of the results of the Camp David accords and one of the results of Egypt's desertion of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its passive role as a mere observer.
4. The steadfastness of the Palestinian Resistance has made it clear to the whole world that the Palestinian Revolution and fighters have a just cause they are defending and for which they are dying, and that they are not terrorists as Israeli and U.S. trumpets claim. As a result of this heroic steadfastness, the circle of those who respect and recognize the PLO and the Palestinian Revolution has expanded, and international political support for the PLO has increased, whereas the isolation of Israel and the United States has intensified.
5. It is clear that this war was not only Israeli, but also U.S. This prevents every sincere Arab from building dreams and having illusions about the United States and its policy toward the Arab cause. In this regard, it is necessary to say frankly: The Arab countries share some responsibility for the continued U.S. policy of support for Israel. This is because as long as the United States feels its interests are secure and the Arab regimes do not react at all against these interests as a result of U.S. policy, the United States will not feel the need to change its support for Israel in view of the indifferent Arab stand. The ordinary Arab citizen has come to sense this matter, and his awareness of it has become greater than at any time in the past during this mad war launched by Israel and the United States to exterminate the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

There are other political results, but it is not the time to mention them. However, it suffices to say that after every important event the Arab masses have been accustomed to express their wrath by a great action. The masses wait but do not forget. What happened in Lebanon is of great significance and gravity and will have repercussions beyond Lebanon's borders.

It is clear to everyone who can see that events are taking place quickly. We must not forget that the Arab region is one of the few areas that can be described as a "quick-shifting sand area." Arab rulers would be mistaken in believing they are safe from the results of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

[Question] Is the Palestinian Revolution, represented by the PLO, confident its role as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative will continue when its forces are divided into small units and distributed among conflicting Arab countries? How can it face the new changes?

[Answer] The PLO is not only a political and military organization. Had it been, it would have been finished many years ago — since September 1970 in Jordan or since the 1975-76 events in Lebanon. However, the PLO also means the existence of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian cause. It means the rights of the Palestinian people. It derives its strength and continuity from the continued presence of the Palestinian people and their rights and cause. Therefore, a change in locale will not make us change our stand or responsibilities. A change of place will not weaken the PLO's representative capacity.

The PLO has become the sole legitimate representative as a result of the Palestinian Arab's awareness of the identity of his struggle, despite the fact that the Palestinian people are distributed among several Arab countries and despite the presence of Palestinian forces in more than one Arab country. Therefore, we have said from the beginning that Israel has failed, and will fail, in wiping out the forces of the Palestinian Revolution. These forces are present in Lebanon, Syria and elsewhere, in addition to their clandestine presence in the occupied territories and other areas. We are confident the PLO will continue in its role and will be able to face all changes.

[Question] Where do the U.S. and Israeli partners converge in the aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and where do they diverge?

[Answer] All rumors about essential differences between the United States and Israel are groundless. Some differences may arise sometimes, but these do not reach the level of contradictions and confrontation. The differences are tactical and should not blind us to the strategic alliance that exists between Israel and the United States. The United States wants the Palestinian gun to be liquidated. It is more important for the United States "to eat the grapes than to kill the guard," as the adage says, whereas Israel wants both "to eat the grapes and kill the guard." Thus, it would be wrong to have any illusions on what is being rumored about tactical differences between the United States and Israel. It does not appear that current Arab policy is to create such differences, because U.S. interests are safeguarded. The increase in Arab loyalty to the United States whenever Israeli aggression against us increases regrettably makes the possibility of differences arising between the United States and Israel impossible. It is high time Arab rulers realize their responsibility for the continued U.S. disregard of our causes and the dignity of our peoples.

[Question] The Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian Arab fighters have shown magnificent steadfastness and valor in Beirut and proved their ability to face the mightiest imperialist machine of destruction and to inflict enormous losses among the aggressors. How can all the Arab people be turned into fighters?

[Answer] The Arab people can be turned into fighters if the Arab masses have rulers with a will to fight, and if our rulers believe in victory and are not defeatists. The biggest proof that victory is possible if the will to fight exists is the example given by the Arab fighters in October 1973 and in Lebanon and Beirut. Defeatists do not achieve victories. Steadfastness and victory are won by those who have the will to stand fast and fight.

[Question] What are the great powers' attitudes toward the Zionist aggression against Lebanon?

[Answer] The United States directs its conflict and policy against us and our just causes on the basis of its strategic cooperation with Israel. Thus, it forms a strategic reserve and sometimes a strategic instrument of aggression for our enemy.

As for the Soviet Union, it is a friendly country that gives us material and moral support as much as we persist in our battle against Zionism and imperialism. It is no secret that the Soviet Union is anxious to defeat U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. However, it would be a mistake to imagine the Soviet Union can be more Arab than the Arabs. We can say the Soviet Union has urged the Arabs to be united and to act together to confront the Israeli-U.S. invasion of Lebanon more than have some Arab rulers. In this regard, Gromyko's conversation with the Arab delegation led by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad is very clear and frank.

As for China, it is a friendly country, and has denounced the aggression.

With regard to Western Europe, despite the different stands among its member states, the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli invaders in Lebanon and their neo-Nazi methods has brought about progress in European public opinion toward our cause. European public opinion has become more sympathetic with us, and Israel's isolation has increased. We appreciate the relative progress in the European countries' stand. However, while we put this on record we also must say that Europe can still do more than it has done, particularly with regard to the full recognition of the PLO and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. Therefore, it is our duty, and the duty of all sincere people, to continue their struggle on the European forum to achieve further progress on all official and popular levels.

[Question] Do you have any information about the possibility of convening an Arab summit conference?

[Answer] We have called for an Arab summit conference since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon began, and no such summit was held. President Bourguiba has called for an Arab summit, and although more than half of the Arab League's members agreed, the summit was not held. Syria and the two Yemens called for a summit conference, yet it has not convened. Al-Qadhafi called for an Arab summit, but no summit was held. Recently, there have been reports that the Moroccan foreign minister is making efforts to resume the Fes summit. Here it is necessary to emphasize that the PLO has believed and continues to believe in joint Arab action to mobilize all Arab capabilities for the battle against the Zionist enemy and his ally, the United States. King Hassan did not consult with the PLO when he postponed the Fes summit. The postponement of the Fes summit was a surprise for Yasir 'Arafat and for the Palestinian delegation. However, in a press conference after the postponement, King Hassan said he "prefers to postpone the summit conference because some matters are not clear yet."

We are for every Arab meeting, on any level, to confront the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. However, if the calls and moves to convene a summit transcend the issue of confronting the invasion of Lebanon, an important and essential part of the Palestinian leadership, particularly Brother Yasir 'Arafat -- the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief -- remains in the battle and besieged in Beirut, we could not discuss issues other than the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the absence of our besieged brothers in Beirut because their view is essential in any issue discussed by the summit. The benefit one seeks from any summit is what it contributes toward increasing the Arabs' commitment to the Palestinian cause.

[Question] The Zionists and their U.S. allies seek to hide their ambitions and goals and focus attention on the evacuation of Beirut. What in your view will Lebanon's fate be as a result of the attempts to impose Bashir al-Jumayyil? Will the Lebanese National Movement become isolated and susceptible to liquidation following possible political resolution?

[Answer] From the beginning, the Zionist enemy did not hide its objectives in invading Lebanon. These included wiping out the Palestinian Revolution and its forces, bringing about the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon and turning Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate. Thus, from its first day of occupation of southern Lebanon, the Zionist enemy opened branches of Israeli banks in Tyre and Sidon and offices for various Israeli companies. This confirms Israeli ambitions at the expense of Lebanon and its territorial integrity, and particularly the waters of the Al-Litani River.

The near future will witness a U.S.-Israeli attempt to expand the circle of the Camp David accords, make Lebanon join these accords and impose them on it by force. Such attempts will undoubtedly be resisted by Lebanese and Arab patriots. Lebanon has its special position, and it is not easy for a Muslim prime minister to deal with the Zionist enemy as As-Sadat did. As-Sadat himself did not escape the result of what he did. Therefore, we expect Lebanon and the Arab region will face several attempts to impose capitulation on those Arabs who have rebelled against the U.S. Government. However, we must realize that, despite the difficult and harsh circumstances, the matter will not be easy for our enemies because the masses of our Arab nation are capable of foiling many of our enemies' plots.

The Lebanese national forces cannot be isolated because they are an indivisible part of the Arab liberation movement and the world liberation movement, and have sufficient experience to confront new challenges firmly and capably.

[Question] Many circles are talking about Israeli and U.S. attempts to impose new solutions and conditions in the Arab world. What are the signs of such attempts? How can they be confronted?

[Answer] The enemies of the Palestinian Revolution and the Arab nation do not hide their intentions. Indeed, they voice, write and carry out their intentions. Their objectives are not speculation; they are well-known to anyone who wishes to see, hear or read about them.

The region will witness attempts by the United States to gain general acceptance for and Arabize the Camp David accords. The region will witness attempts to persuade the Arabs to eliminate the military option in confronting the enemy through certain plans and policies. The region will witness attempts to divest the PLO of its struggle. Plans will be put forward and climates for a settlement will be created.

Our knowledge of the enemy and his aims makes us alert to the gravity of the coming stage. The coming political battle is no less difficult than the military battle. Therefore, it is our national duty to deepen Palestinian national unity which is the basic safeguard for the Palestinian Revolution's strength and continuity. The consolidation of the unity of the factions of the Palestinian Revolution will provide the ability to defeat all attempts to undermine the Palestinian question and the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to repatriation, self-determination and to establish an independent state on their national soil.

We are not underestimating the dangers of the coming stage, but at the same time we do not underestimate our strength, and the strength of all sincere Arabs, to foil hostile plans.

[Question] How do you view the call by some people for Egypt's return to the Arab nation?

[Answer] The Egyptian people are an important and basic part of the Arab nation. The Arabs lost a great deal when Israel succeeded in isolating Egypt from the Arab nation and shackling it with the Camp David accords. Egypt is large. Therefore, its mistakes are large and the negative effect of such mistakes on the Arab nation is great. Its correct actions are large and their positive effect on the Arabs are great.

Every sincere person wants and strives for Egypt's liberation from the Camp David accords in order that Egypt will return to its natural position in the vanguard of Arab action. Those who seek to disregard the threat of the continuation of the Camp David accords, the events in Lebanon and the Israeli invasion make clear the extent of the danger of the continuation of the Camp David accords in fettering dear Egypt's will.

[Question] Do you wish to say anything on behalf of the Palestinian Resistance in the trenches of steadfastness to the Gulf Arabs and the Arab nation in general?

[Answer] We say to our brothers in the Gulf: The Palestinian Revolution and the Arab forces resisting Zionist aggression are not defending themselves alone but are defending the entire Arab nation. History will have no mercy on Arabs anywhere if they neglect their responsibility to defend the Palestinian Revolution which embodies Arab dignity and free will.

We are confident our Arab people in the Gulf have supported and will continue to support the Palestinian Revolution because they realize their protection lies in its victory, and its defeat, God forbid, means the Zionist enemy will control the Arab homeland's fate and wealth. Our brothers in the Gulf should always remember Israel's ambitions to control Arab oil and Zionist dreams to extort a tax from the oil producers.

GULF AFFAIRSBISHARAH ANNOUNCES 9 NOVEMBER GCC SUMMIT

GF231352 Doha QNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Riyadh, 23 Aug (QNA) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah has announced the third GCC summit will be held on 9 November in Bahrain.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Riyadh, he said his visit to Bahrain during the past 2 days was the beginning of his tour of GCC countries to prepare for the summit. Bisharah added that he would visit Qatar on Saturday to hold contacts with Qatari officials on issues to be discussed by the GCC leaders. In his statement to the QNA correspondent he said Arab and Gulf issues will head the agenda of the GCC summit.

The second GCC summit was held in Riyadh in November last year; the first summit was held in Abu Dhabi in May last year.

GCC OFFICIAL GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-ANBA'

GF221956 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 22 Aug 82 p 3

[Interview with Ibrahim as-Subhi, GCC assistant secretary general for political affairs, by AL-ANBA' correspondent Mahbub 'Abdallah]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is it true there is a proposal to institute a unified press and publications law for the GCC countries?

[Answer] We will study the fields that require more cooperation, and at the same time reactivate and improve this cooperation to the level for which the GCC leaders are aspiring. This will take place first through cooperation in internal media and then through external media, because the latter is an important and not appropriate for individual and bilateral initiatives. It requires studies and scientific planning by examining the potentials and channels we can use to convey the true image of the GCC countries to the world, to the Arab and Islamic world, and to explain our policies as laid down in GCC statutes. All this will take place through efforts to achieve integration in all fields, including the media, which is an important apparatus of the GCC countries.

[Question] The GCC had a role in trying to end the Iraq-Iran war. Is the GCC continuing its efforts in this regard?

[Answer] All the contacts that have been held to end the Iraq-Iran war were made after contacts had been made by the GCC countries with the Arab brothers and with other parties which -- due to their close relations with the GCC countries and the Arab brothers on the one hand with peace-loving and politically influential countries international issues on the other -- showed a readiness [in this regard].

[Question] What about GCC efforts to mediate between Oman and the PDRY?

[Answer] The role Kuwait and the UAE are playing was assigned by the GCC Supreme Council. Officials in Kuwait and the UAE made efforts to mediate between Oman -- which is a GCC country -- and the PDRY -- which is part of the Arabian Peninsula.

These efforts were remarkable: A meeting was held recently in Kuwait between officials from Oman and the PDRY. Another meeting will be held in Kuwait. This is a good indication of the GCC's policy and its efforts to clear the air among Arab countries and to eliminate differences among the Arab brothers.

[Question] After the recent meetings of GCC Interior Ministry experts in Bahrain recently, can we say the unified GCC security agreement is ready? Will it be discussed by the interior ministers at their meeting in October?

[Answer] I attended the meeting of the experts on behalf of the GCC Secretariat to discuss a unified security agreement among the GCC countries. The agreement will be proposed to the interior ministers during their next meeting and it will be one of the main topics of discussion by the ministers.

Although there is some security cooperation among GCC countries at present, greater efforts and more scientific coordination should be achieved. Security cooperation among GCC countries preceded the creation of the GCC. The unilateral security agreements that had been signed previously were a minimum, but they were not an overall security agreement. There is an emphasis on this now and an awareness among the GCC countries, because without security we cannot do anything. Interests should be protected; this cannot be done without strengthening internal apparatuses while also guarding the land, air and sea. This cannot be achieved without coordination among the GCC countries.

KUWAIT

STATE ACTS AFTER 'NEAR COLLAPSE' OF STOCK MARKET

GF232122 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 23 Aug 82 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] AL-KHALIJ has learned from official sources in Kuwait that the Kuwaiti Government has instructed all dealers with Gulf shares not to declare bankruptcy after the near collapse of the stock market. Some dealers announced bankruptcy, which forced the government to intervene and play its role in restoring the dealers' confidence in the market. The government combined its moral intervention with a similar material intervention through various channels, one of which was the announcement of new real estate acquisitions for which it paid 150 million Kuwaiti dinars. This step was taken to solve part of the liquidity problem in the market. It has also been mentioned that the official sector has provided limited material facilities to some people whose material security is important to the Al-Manakh market.

In addition to some organizational steps that will be announced today, AL-KHALIJ has learned the official sector is eager to organize and facilitate the transactions among the customers of Al-Manakh market. This will be a big relief to the market, whose customers have suffered material complications resulting from confused commitments, in terms of both debits and credits, to the extent that Al-Manakh market seems to be covered by a network of checks "from and to" excluding no dealer with Gulf shares. It is more likely that the organization of transaction activities will put an end to the current differences, especially when many who had to pay amounts of money are presently claiming they are unable to pay until they receive payments from others.

UAE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES SHOT AT, RUSHED TO HOSPITAL

LD231240 Kuwait KUNA in English 1117 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 23 (KUNA) -- The charge d'affaires of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) here Mohammed Ibrahim al-Jowaid was shot at today, Interior Ministry sources said. The injured diplomat was rushed to the hospital while investigation still continues with the assailant, those sources added.

Meantime, Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad accompanied by Interior Assistant Undersecretary for Security Brigadier 'Abd al-'Aziz Ismail Guma moved to the site to assess circumstances of the incident, the Interior Ministry spokesman said.

QATAR'WELL-INFORMED' SOURCES ON U.S. MIDEAST PLANS

GF232039 Doha AR-RAYAH in Arabic 23 Aug 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Cairo -- AR-RAYAH has learned from well-informed sources that the United States is currently reevaluating its activities in the Middle East in light of two basic factors. The first is the beginning of implementation of the Habib plan, which succeeded in making the Palestinian Resistance depart Beirut. The second is the new proposals U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has made on "mending" U.S.-Arab relations which have been shaken as a result of Washington's policy toward the crisis of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

AR-RAYAH has learned the U.S. State Department has ordered its envoy Philip Habib to return to Washington very shortly in order to prepare the second part of the U.S. plan. AR-RAYAH has also learned from confirmed reports available in Cairo that, following the success achieved in evacuating the Palestinian Resistance, Washington is concentrating on starting intensive political negotiations with Syria to ensure what it calls evacuation of all foreign forces from Lebanon. The Syrian presence has been associated with the Israeli occupation, and so Israel made the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon conditional on the withdrawal of Syrian troops.

Well-informed sources stress that the new U.S. plan is in a race with time, before a wide-scale military conflict erupts between the Israeli and Syrian troops in Al-Biq'a' and east of Lebanon. At the same time, there is division in the Israeli Government. One side is led by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon who insists on the need to develop what he calls Operation Peace for Galilee through launching a major attack against north Lebanon and the Al-Biq'a' Valley in order to uproot the Syrian presence and the remnants of the Palestinian Resistance in the wake of the Beirut operation and before it is too late. The other side is led by Interior Minister Yusef Burg who supports continued negotiations through the U.S. efforts in order to achieve the same objective without expanding the military operations, in addition to bolstering the authority of "Lebanese allies" in Beirut and southern Lebanon and strengthening Israel's grip on the West Bank and Gaza Strip. AR-RAYAH has also learned an important report was received in Cairo stating that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is currently reviewing with extreme secrecy three important reports on Israel's expansionist policy in the region, the most serious of which is the CIA report that defines the policy of the Begin government on the following issues:

1. The comprehensive peace process in the Middle East.
2. Settlement in the West Bank and Gaza.
3. The future of Israeli occupation of Lebanon.
4. Relations between Israel and Egypt, complicated following the invasion of Lebanon.

AR-RAYAH has also learned Shultz alluded in many messages he sent to certain Arab leaders that he does not agree with the Israeli policy in this respect and that he promises the U.S. Government will adopt a new defined position.

SAUDI ARABIA

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS PLO EVACUATION

LD232322 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met tonight under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general. Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani told SPA after the meeting that the council studied current Arab developments and the steps taken by the Palestinian strugglers in Lebanon. The minister said the council confirmed that the Palestinian fighters remained until the last moments honorable strugglers who fought bravely and stood fast in defense of their dignity and honor and the honor of the whole Arab nation.

Minister Yamani said the council salutes this brave steadfastness and beseeches God to strengthen them and guide the Arab and Islamic nation toward the successful recovery of their usurped rights. He said the council confirmed the kingdom's adherence to its declared attitude toward the Palestine problem until the Palestinian people, who were unjustly expelled from their country, return to their homeland and acquire all their legitimate rights including the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

PLANNING MINISTRY RELEASES FISCAL REPORT

LD222220 Riyadh SPA in English 1905 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Riyadh, Aug 22 (SPA) -- Saudi Arabia's total revenues from oil and other sources totalled SR 211 billion by the end of the second five-year development plan as compared to SR 5 billion for the first plan, a Saudi Planning Ministry report released here today said.

The report said the government's expenditures also increased by about 34-fold from SR 6 billion to SR 186 billions during the same period. It added that the government expenditures on projects showed an increase of 54 percent from SR 2 billions to SR 89 billions and its assistance and remittances jumped up from SR 1.7 billions to SR 65 billions.

The report said salaries and expenditure on services had registered an annual increase of 34 percent from SR 2 billions to SR 32 billions. It added that the kingdom's local production increased at a rate of 10.7 percent and its volume showed a three-fold increase from SR 17 billions to SR 49 billions.

The report said the growth in oil production in the fiscal year 1973-74 was 20 percent from SR 9.6 billions to SR 20 billions. The increase continued afterwards at a rate of 2.8 percent every year. It added that the increase in production of non-oil sector amounted to 13.8 percent from SR 7.5 billions to SR 22 billions.

The report said the per capita income increased from SR 2,833 in the year 1969-70 to SR 5,550 in 1979-80.

It added that radical changes had taken place in the components of the local production sectors. The construction sector developed at an average rate of 26.8 percent annually, while the agriculture sector showed a development rate of 5.3 percent annually. The report said the growth rate in the crude oil and natural gas was 9.1 percent, while the local capital assets averaged an annual growth rate of 23.4 percent. The volume of increase in the capital assets increased by six times from SR 2.6 billions to SR 10 billions, it added.

The report said the kingdom's exports showed an increase of 38.7 percent from SR 11 billions to SR 363 billions and its imports jumped up to 47.5 percent from SR 37 billions to more than SR 100 billions. It added that the balance of payments rose from SR 330 millions to SR 83 billions.

The report said Saudi Arabia's oil income increased from 8.2 percent to 16.6 percent.

Dealing with the currency dealings, the report said the kingdom achieved an average growth rate of 73.7 percent annually from SR 1.5 billions to SR 25 billions.

The report said the production of chemical fertilisers registered an annual increase of 33.2 percent from 34,400 tonnes to 330,000 tonnes annually, while its cement production showed a 15 percent annual increase from 667,000 tonnes to 3 million tonnes.

Dealing with the agriculture field, the report said the kingdom's wheat production increased from 130,000 tonnes to 150,000 tonnes, while its citrus production increased from 13,000 tonnes to 34,000 tonnes.

In the energy field, the kingdom's energy production showed a remarkable increase from 418 megawatts to 77,038 megawatts, while the production of electricity power rose from 1.8 billion kilowatts to 17.4 billion kilowatts, it added.

The report said the capacity of water desalination stations increased from 5.5 million gallons to 47.2 million gallons.

In the field of road network, the report said the total length of asphalted roads between cities increased from 8,031 kms to 20,338 kms. It added that Saudi Arabia's most of the [as received] cities were linked by two-way asphalted roads at the end of 1980.

The report said the number of railway passengers had doubled and that the shipping movement also showed a notable increase. It also noted that there was a considerable rise in air freight and passengers.

The report highlighted the development of postal and telegraphic messages and said the amount of incoming posts showed a five-fold increase from 47.6 million messages to 346 million messages, while the outgoing messages also registered an increase at the same rate. It added that the telegraphic messages rose from 43 million words to 180 million words.

Noting the remarkable progress made in the field of education, the report said the number of schools and colleges increased from 3,000 to 11,000 almost at a rate of 14.3 percent or two schools every day. It added that the number of teachers also registered a rise of 14 percent from 23,000 to 78,000 while the number of enrolled students (boys and girls) increased from 545,000 to 1.5 millions at an annual rate of 10.5 percent.

The report said the number of hospitals rose from 47 to 69, clinics and health centres from 530 to 890 and the number of beds from 7,165 to 11,968 while the number of physicians increased from 800 to 3,800 and nurses (female and male) from 2,353 to 6,859.

In the field of industry, the report added that the number of licensed factories increased from 361 to 2,134.

RIYADH RADIO ON LEBANESE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

LD201754 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Lebanese Chamber of Deputies has postponed to Monday its debate that was scheduled for yesterday, Thursday, to elect a new president for lack of security guarantees at the assembly building. However, observers have reaffirmed that the security issue was a mere excuse for postponing the meeting, which has met with strong opposition from a number of factions, primarily the Muslims, who equal the number of other Lebanese. The Lebanese nationalist forces pointed out that their rejection of a presidential election meeting was due to the Israeli presence in Lebanon, which is an ambitious occupation force striving to accomplish definite aims -- they themselves have not denied that influencing the presidential election and backing their own candidate was one of the aims behind their invasion of Lebanon.

It is doubtful whether any new Lebanese president connected with the internal conflict will be able to ensure Lebanese unity at a national and popular level. The new president in the Ba'abda Palace in such circumstances must fulfill certain conditions, the most important of which is that he should be a president for the whole of Lebanon and all the Lebanese. No figure who was involved in the destructive civil war and who cooperated with Israel can meet this condition.

Observers do not conceal their belief that next Monday's meeting will in turn end in postponement because the Lebanese need more time to become totally convinced of the candidate in the light of the guarantees to be agreed upon among the various factions. The civil war has created a wide gap in relations among Lebanese through the existing legitimacy based on free choice, and destroyed the methods of democratic practices following the transformation of some political parties into armed military organizations receiving assistance and support from outside Lebanon. With the destruction of the Lebanese experiment in coexistence among factions, agreement must be reached on the course of future public life in Lebanon and the relations among parties after the disarming of the military organizations currently imposing themselves on Lebanese political life.

Until the session of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies is held on Monday, the Arab states and peoples will remain looking to Lebanon, full of hope that the Lebanese brothers will realize the scale of the danger staring them and their country in the face as well as staring the Arab countries and peoples in the face -- the Israeli enemy, under the leadership of the well-known terrorists Begin and Sharon.

UAE

SAUDI MINISTER CONVEYS MESSAGE TO SHAYKH ZAYID

LD221404 Riyadh SPA in English 1214 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug (SPA) -- Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister Dr Gahzi al-Qusaybi today conveyed a verbal message from King Fahd to the United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nahayyan dealing with the current Arab situation.

Dr al-Qusaybi arrived here last night from Doha, as part of a Gulf tour, carrying messages from King Fahd to the region's leaders. The minister, who earlier visited Kuwait on a similar mission, will also be going to Bahrain and Oman -- the other remaining members of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR AL-HAMAR MAKES STATEMENT

GF220920 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Mansur al-Batayinah dispatch from Abu Dhabi]

[Text] 'Abd al-Malik al-Hamar, governor of the state's central bank, has ruled out any possibility of withdrawing Arab assets from the United States because Arab assets in the United States are long term and linked with a complicated financial network.

In a statement to AL-KHALIJ, Al-Hamar said: We as Arabs must call for something reasonable and possible to do at this time in order to make our decisions meaningful. He added: Before adopting such a stand, we must establish an Arab administration to administer Arab money in foreign countries. We should ask ourselves: Have we established such an administration?

He also said local banks should be promoted; however, he did not elaborate on how this could be done.

Al-Hamar noted that the issue of Arab assets in foreign countries is an issue of individual national feelings. "Why then do we aim at temporary profits at a time when the future seems to be dark?" he asked.

Al-Hamar called for using Arab assets to achieve Arab food security which is more important than any other issue because it concerns the Arab future, and because agricultural security is more important than industry in Arab countries. The central bank governor asked: Why shouldn't our money be used in agriculture in Sudan and many other areas in the Arab homeland? Is Arab money more dear than the Arabs themselves? He said: "Money can be sacrificed for the sake of life; life cannot be sacrificed for money." He added: The Arabs seem to have forgotten what can be achieved through alms for the Arab future. Alms is the duty of countries as much as it is an individual duty.

Al-Hamar said: The Arabs do not need the United Nations and its resolutions, or even the recent Arab summit conference that was held in Jordan. There is no need for that conference or for other official Arab meetings because there is no use in conference resolutions that are not implemented. He concluded: Let us take for example the resolution that was adopted by the Amman summit conference which allocated \$5 billion to Arab development projects over the next 10 years. The countries that can benefit from this amount did not take more than half a billion dollars, and this amount cannot do anything.

Al-Hamar demanded that everyone adopt a position. He asked: Why do we change our American cars every year? Why don't we keep the car running for 3 years? Why don't we boycott American cars?

On the meetings of the Arab central bank governors, Al-Hamar noted that secret and important resolutions were adopted. He refused to give any details on these resolutions. He said: We cannot say all that we know. He added that Arabs always make the mistake of saying everything, unlike Israel which conceals everything. He pointed out that Arab meetings always attract international attention, and many foreign countries always try to learn about the resolutions adopted at these meetings in order to issue resolutions opposing them.

Al-Hamar noted that he might discuss Israel's financial and economic interference in Lebanon while delivering the Arab position speech before the International Monetary Fund in Canada. Al-Hamar demanded Arab media put aside parochial sentiments and report genuine facts on any issue. He added that attention should be directed to whatever is Arabian, noting that Arab media circulates propaganda for Israel unknowingly, and that this big mistake should be averted.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD RECEIVES AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE

GF231318 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received a written message from Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the (?glorious) 1 September Revolution. The message was delivered to Brother 'Ali As'ad Muthannah, member of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee and head of the secretary general's office, during a meeting today with Brother Salim Muhammad Husayn, the Libyan People's Bureau secretary in Aden. [name and title as heard]

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL ARRIVES 20 AUG

GF201526 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Karim Ruwwah, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Politburo, arrived in Aden tonight on a visit to the PDRY that will last for several days. He will hold talks with various YSP officials.

He was received at the airport by Brother Mahmud an-Najashi, member and deputy secretary general of the Central Committee.

YAR

AL-'IRYANI CONVEYS FAHD MESSAGE TO SALIH

GF211840 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today received Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, who conveyed a reply message from his brother, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, monarch of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on the current Arab situation and fraternal bilateral relations.

The prime minister made a short visit to Saudi Arabia this morning during which he met with His Majesty Fahd and handed him a letter from Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. A number of issues pertaining to current developments, the intimate relationship between the two neighboring countries and efforts exerted in order to restore Arab solidarity were discussed during the meeting.

'ALI CONFERS WITH ISRAELI AMBASSADOR SASON

JN231521 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Moshe Sason, Israeli ambassador in Cairo, and discussed several issues relating to the current situation in Beirut and Lebanon and the need to achieve a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon as soon as possible and to honor Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Israeli ambassador reaffirmed an earlier statement by his foreign minister that Israel has no territorial ambitions on Lebanon and that it is willing to withdraw its forces from Lebanon under arrangements for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali raised the subject of Egyptians who are still being detained by Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and called on the Israeli Government to take the necessary measures to release them immediately. The ambassador promised to immediately communicate this request to his government.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali also raised with Ambassador Moshe Sason the subject of the Egyptian boat "Lotus," which was carrying medical aid for Palestinians and Lebanese in west Beirut and which Israel prevented from entering the port of Beirut.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed to the ambassador that regardless of any internal party considerations in Egypt, the Egyptian flag on this Egyptian ship must be respected, from a purely national point of view. "We ask that there should be no obstacle preventing this aid from reaching the Palestinians and Lebanese in Beirut," he said.

MENA has learned that Israel has released 55 Egyptians in the town of (Sidr), of whom 42 were transported to Egypt and the remaining 13 rejoined their families in (Sidr) prior to leaving with them for Egypt.

In the meantime, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry continues its intensive consultations with PLO representatives in Cairo to cope with all possibilities that might face the Palestinians and to help them in their present tribulation. Egypt continues to assist the Palestinians on the international level through the present intensive contacts with France to further promote the French-Egyptian draft resolution on the Palestine question and also through intensive contacts with UN Security Council member states and several friendly states.

Further on Meeting

JN231849 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) -- MENA has learned that during his meeting today with Moshe Sason, Israeli ambassador in Cairo, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali emphasized the need for Israel not to obstruct or intercept the Palestinian fighters during their departure from Lebanon. "Every means must be provided for their protection," he said.

MENA has also learned that the Israeli ambassador will leave Cairo for Israel in the next 2 days to convey the Egyptian viewpoint as expressed by Kamal Hasan 'Ali concerning all topics relating to the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.

'ALI COMMENTS ON AL-JUMAYYIL'S ELECTION

JN231811 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1758 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) -- Kamal Husan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has described Bashir al-Jumayyil's election to the Lebanese Presidency as a purely internal Lebanese affair, saying that it is up to the Lebanese to choose whom they want.

In an exclusive statement to MENA commenting on Al-Jumayyil's election, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: The important thing is that there should be national unity in Lebanon so it can rebuild itself as an Arab state.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali pointed out that Egypt has always stood for Lebanese unity, safety, independence and sovereignty and for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from every inch of Lebanon.

PRESIDENT MUBARAK RECEIVES SPANISH MINISTER

JN230944 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) -- This morning, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Antonio Garcia Diez, Spanish deputy prime minister and minister of economy and commerce, and the delegation accompanying him.

Following the meeting, Garcia said that he conveyed to President Mubarak an invitation from Spanish King Juan Carlos and the Spanish Government to visit Madrid next December.

The Spanish minister said his discussions with President Mubarak dealt with the prospects of bilateral trade relations, which continue to develop because they are based on strong political relations. He said he hoped these relations of development and growth will continue in the future.

Garcia said he conveyed to President Mubarak his government's concern over the situation in the Middle East, pointing out that Spain is doing its utmost at present in the Security Council and the United Nations to reach a settlement.

The Spanish minister said the Spanish Government is interested in reaching a peaceful solution to the region's problems. He said these topics will be discussed in detail when President Mubarak visits Madrid.

Garcia arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a 3-day visit to Egypt.

Military Cooperation Noted

LD221810 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1500 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has been officially invited to visit Spain in December. The official invitation from King Juan Carlos I was conveyed to the Egyptian President by Spanish Minister of Economy and Commerce Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, who is currently visiting Egypt.

On the occasion of Garcia Diez's visit, Egyptian Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazala said bilateral relations between Spain and Egypt are excellent and military cooperation between the two countries reflects his country's intention to diversify the sources of military material supplies. The main objective of the Spanish minister's visit to Egypt is to sign a bank credit to finance Spain's sale to Egypt of warships valued at \$600 million (around 60 billion pesetas). Military cooperation between Spain and Egypt began a year ago with the supply of Pegaso military trucks to the Egyptian Army. Recently Pegaso won a new contract with Egypt to supply 400 armored personnel carriers.

Minister Concludes Visit

NC240847 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0800 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Cairo, 24 Aug (MENA) -- Spanish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Commerce Juan Antonio Garcia Diez and the delegation accompanying him left Cairo for home this morning after a 3-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Minister of Defense and War production Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

MEDICAL MISSION LEAVES CAIRO FOR BEIRUT

JN230955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 23 Aug (MENA) A team of Egyptian doctors left Cairo this morning for Beirut via the Cypriot port of Larnaca to treat wounded Palestinians and Lebanese.

The medical mission, which is led by Dr 'Ala' ad-Din 'Alwani, a bone surgeon at Ahmad Mahir hospital, also includes 10 doctors of various specializations.

The mission is expected to head directly from Larnaca to the Lebanese port of Juniyah.

BRIEFS

OMANI AMBASSADOR REPLACED -- Cairo, 19 Aug (MENA) -- 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, Omani ambassador to Egypt, left Cairo today for home at the end of his term of office as ambassador to Egypt and his transfer to another post. Ghalib Jubran 'Abdallah, who had been Oman's ambassador to Tunisia, has replaced Al-Ghazali as new Omani ambassador in Cairo. The Omani ambassador was seen off at the airport by Minister Plenipotentiary Zayid Jalal, deputy head of the protocol department at the Foreign Ministry, and the Omani Embassy staff. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 19 Aug 82 JN]

OIL PRODUCTION -- A responsible source at the Petroleum Ministry has stated that Egypt's oil production will reach 75 million tons in the year 2000 according to current production indications. The source said production will reach 50 million tons in the year 1985, and that energy requirements for oil in the year 2000 will be an estimated 45 million tons. [Text] [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 18 Aug 82 GF]

NA'IM HADDAD ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS

JN231920 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1850 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (INA) -- Na'im Haddad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party's National Command, has said that the deteriorating Arab situation, the Syrian regime's involvement in the plot against the Palestinian Resistance and the escalation of the Iranian aggression against Iraq gave the Zionist enemy a chance to carry out its invasion of Lebanon.

During his meeting today with the Palestinian fighters who arrived in Baghdad from Beirut yesterday, Haddad said the Iranian regime is talking about the liberation of Palestine at a time when it is escalating its offensives against Iraq in coordination with the Zionist entity. He pointed out that the Syrian regime had advance knowledge of the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and has sought throughout the years to destroy the PLO and replace it with another organization. He added that by doing this, the Syrian regime aims at plotting against the Palestinian cause, making gains in Lebanon and then speaking on behalf of the Palestinians before the superpowers.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 819

JN231524 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Aug (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command has issued a communique on the activities carried out in the operational sectors during the last 24 hours. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 819 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The glorious soldiers of Iraq continued their brave activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today with the following results:

1. Four were killed in the Basra sector.
2. Two were killed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 August 1982

ARMY TO SUPERVISE PLO WITHDRAWAL BY LAND

NC240827 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The fourth phase of the [Palestinian] withdrawal is due to be implemented today. About 1,000 fighters will leave for North Yemen. Well-informed sources have said that 300 fighters who were unable to leave yesterday might join the fourth group.

Quoting an IDF spokesman, AFP says that the Palestinians' withdrawal by land will begin on Wednesday or Thursday in accordance with the program drawn up by U.S. envoy Philip Habib. The spokesman said the evacuees' convoy will follow the Beirut-Damascus international road, but he did not define the security conditions or the identity of the multinational force that will supervise the evacuation. All the spokesman said is that the Lebanese Army will supervise the withdrawal operation by land.

FATAH'S KHALAF TO CONTINUE 'ARMED STRUGGLE'

JN140642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut -- Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has reaffirmed that the Palestinian people will continue the armed struggle in the occupied Arab territories, adding that the lesson learned by the Palestinian Resistance in Lebanon is: armed struggle is the sole means of liberating Palestine.

In an interview with the Lebanese news agency broadcast over Monte Carlo Radio, Khalaf said the PLO will not recognize Israel. He added that the armed struggle constitutes the sole PLO option.

On the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, Khalaf said: This is not a new thing for us, and we still have a military presence in every country we are going to. However, Khalaf added, the main military presence remains in the occupied territories. He said the world will soon hear of the actions that will be carried out by the Palestinian Resistance inside the occupied territories -- actions that will make Begin's hair stand on end.

AL-JUMAYYIL MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS 23 AUGUST

NC232026 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] President [-Elect] Bashir al-Jumayyil held a meeting with journalists in Bikfayya this evening.

He was asked: Do you believe Lebanon's unity is inevitable? He replied: Undoubtedly. He was asked: Will your election affect the war? He replied: God willing, this war will end soon, and we will begin a stage of peace, security, construction and social justice. We will rebuild our economic, financial, political and educational institutions.

He was asked: Do you believe all foreigners must leave Lebanon so it may restore its sovereignty? He said with a smile: Not the journalists, naturally. He added: This is undoubtedly a prerequisite for national accord. I am confident of success, because we understand the atmosphere as well as the difficulties the Lebanese have experienced. I am confident that with effort we will forget the old contradictions and the settling of accounts and will start over again.

He was asked: How did you live during the 2 months of war? He answered in astonishment: What 2 months? Rather, 8 years.

Answering a question on the future of Lebanon, he said: We have no border or geographical problems with our neighbors -- no settling of accounts and no geographical problems. The only problem is the foreign military presence in Lebanon that has been caused by neglect and the mistakes that have occurred since 1943. Several people thought this country would be an easy morsel, but they did not know how difficult it would be to digest. He added: Several foreign forces thought they could interfere in our internal political affairs, but they were mistaken. I hope no one will commit the same mistake. I also believe that this country is difficult to digest or to occupy.

President [-Elect] Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil added: We will have normal and cordial relations with all of our neighbors so that we may extricate ourselves from this predicament. We now have a foreign Israeli army, a foreign Syrian army, as well as the Palestinians who are in the stage of leaving and whose departure, I hope, will be completed within 2 weeks thanks to the support of the United States, France, our friend U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib and French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry. We also hope our friends in the European community and the Arabs will help us in getting out of this predicament which we have endured for 8 years.

He was asked: What is your attitude toward the Muslim faction? He answered: I don't accept this question. The submission of such a question is wrong. I am the president of all Lebanon. We are all Lebanese. We will work to strengthen the real Lebanese unity. Every person has his rights and duties, be he a Muslim, a Christian or an Armenian.

AL-JUMAYYIL OUTLINES POLICY FOR LEBANON

PM181023 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Aug 82 p 3

[Interview with Lebanese forces leader Bashir al-Jumayyil by Lucien George in Beirut -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Your candidacy for the presidency has sparked off blatantly hostile reactions from the main leaders of the three Muslim communities. Do you not fear that might lead to the breakup of Lebanon?

[Answer] Of course my candidacy has not been welcomed everywhere. Some leaders, moreover, Christians as well as Muslims, have opposed it and I welcome that. Thank God we are a long way from being a country which elects its president with 99 percent of the votes cast.

[Question] Does it not embarrass you to be a candidate for the presidency in the shadow of the Israeli occupation?

[Answer] There are several shadows in Lebanon: Syrian, Palestinian and Israeli. Are we to give up running the state institutions in order to remove these shadows? Are we to leave the presidency vacant and allow doubts to hang over the integrity of parliament's operation? Is that the way to secure the withdrawal of the foreign forces on our national territory, be they Palestinian, Syrian or Israeli? Quite the reverse: It is more necessary than ever to elect a president as quickly as possible in order to directly tackle the problems facing the country, and there are plenty: ensuring the withdrawal of all foreign forces, rebuilding the war-ravaged country, restructuring the state.

[Question] Do you think that the Israelis' presence is a help or a handicap to you? Do your chances of being elected not depend on the outcome and the circumstances of the battle for Beirut?

[Answer] What if I were to tell you that the Israeli presence works against me, because it in fact provides my opponents with the best argument?

Regarding west Beirut, I am doing all I can to find a peaceful solution to that problem, but I must say the Palestinians are not making my task any easier. In any case, I do not establish any link between what might happen in west Beirut and parliament's vote. Most of the deputies have already adopted a stance. However, I don't think they will change their view, because the action I am taking is part of a general line that affects the structures of the country and therefore remains relatively independent of temporary incidents, and I am taking this opportunity to launch a final appeal to all political leaders, Muslim and Christian, to ratify a holy alliance to save Lebanon.

"The War Has Widened Our Political Vision."

[Question] Does the description "candidate of challenge" that has been applied to you really worry you very much?

[Answer] Why should my candidacy be a challenge? It would be very paradoxical to challenge the political class whose help I am seeking in order to gain power. I am bringing promises of change and I do not conceal the fact that readiness to change is the essence of the liberal message. The vitality of a democracy is gauged by the number of different successive experiments in the exercise of power. Moreover, how can anybody imagine that, with all the upheavals we are experiencing, things can return to the point at which they were left on 13 April 1975? Events have changed the whole situation; the situation which prevailed 2 months ago no longer exists now. The war has taught us a great many things that have widened the field of our political vision. We reject ultraconservatism, we will combat laxness, compromise, half-measures, disorder and corruption.

[Question] Mr Camille Sham'un, your partner in the Lebanese Front, has adopted a tactical position toward your candidacy. What do you think of it?

[Answer] Mr Sham'un is one of our most prestigious statesmen. He conducted the nation's affairs at critical times with courage, wisdom and political skill. I categorically refuse to associate the term "tactical" with the action of a man of that caliber. Moreover, I only decided to run for the presidency after consulting him. I also consulted Phalangist leader Pierre al-Jumayyil.

[Question] When you were summoned to At-Ta'if there was reason to think you might return with the Presidency in your pocket. You know that an Arab blank check is useful in the matter. That was not the case. Why?

[Answer] Your question implies that the Presidency of Lebanon can be negotiated on an oilfield, that the choice of deputies could be inspired by foreign countries. That is unacceptable. It is unacceptable and insults the memory of thousands of our young people who died to assert our independence on all sides, both from the Arabs and other countries. I was summoned to At-Ta'if to help solve an aspect of the Palestinian problem relating to a war taking place on our territory and not to solve a Lebanese problem proper, much less the problem of choice of a president.

[Question] If Israel does not finally rid you of the armed Palestinian presence, what will you do if you are president?

[Answer] I will act quickly and firmly so as to avoid any foreign armed presence on national territory. I will take similar action with the Syrians and the Israelis.

[Question] Suppose you are elected. Will you take a Sunni Muslim government chief who will form a cabinet with the usual religious balance -- half Christian, half Muslim? What will have changed?

[Answer] There will be action. The government will have taken the decision to use the prerogatives of power which any government has to restore order, security and justice. It will do so without allowing itself to be guided or stopped by any consideration affecting particular, individual, clan or community interests or the interests of any pressure group. Do not say that this is utopian and that things are different in reality. We have already carried out the experiment in the liberated zone of the country, where we have succeeded in establishing security, order and justice by action whose merits are now boasted by all.

[Question] For 2 years, especially since your speech on 22 November 1980, you have maintained a positive attitude toward Lebanese Muslims. What has been the practical result of this?

[Answer] Two years ago my function within the Lebanese resistance changed from a "technical" stage to a more political stage. That is why my open approach and offers of dialogue date mainly from that period. However, I have never stopped being very positive toward Lebanese Muslims. I maintain that in the souls of Lebanese Christians there is a little bit of Islam. This makes them different from all other Christians in the world. Lebanon is an opportunity to carry the values of Islam and Christianity far into the world. But we must go further in the union between Christians and Muslims, try to change the quality of relations between the individual and the state so that once and for all they prevail over any other social relationship aside from the family. In our country the state still behaves like the oppressor of former times toward its nationals. It is still atavistically perceived by the population as the enemy which must be constantly distrusted.

[Question] You constantly talk of the 10,452 square km of Lebanon, in other words the whole of Lebanon, to clearly show that you are not a partitionist as you are accused of being. What structure do you advocate for Lebanon -- A centralized, federal or confederal structure?

[Answer] You give me the opportunity to return to the accusation of partitionism that our enemies have leveled at us throughout this war in order to more effectively bring about the fragmentation of the national territory while blaming us for it. It must be admitted that this is a well-worn subversive process at which the Palestinians are past masters.

Indeed the very day when hostilities started on 13 April 1975, the Palestinians and their Lebanese allies decreed the "isolation" of the Phalangist Party, demanding the resignation of its deputies and ministers and that it be outlawed by the nation. In its isolation, the territory which we succeeded in liberating from the Palestinian and Syrian occupation became a firing range for their artillery. It was in that situation that we lived for almost 8 years.

Our resistance meant that the state continued to have some territory, however small, which was free from any foreign occupation and thus to preserve relative independence. From the first day we constantly advocated the liberation of the rest of the country and efforts to reunify it. Our drawers contain several plans for restructuring, ranging from the federal system to the most extensive centralization. Personally, I have no marked preference for either system. I think that is largely a matter for technicians and above all for a national consensus.

[Question] In this context what becomes of the notion of ensuring our own security which you drew up and moreover successfully implemented in the Christian sector which you control?

[Answer] The organization of machinery whereby communities and their members ensure their own security, or security per se, will depend largely on the system which is adopted.

The security which the liberated zone enjoyed, thanks to the Lebanese Forces, will rapidly be extended to the rest of the territory as it is liberated. We are proud of having succeeded in combining freedom and security in the extremely difficult conditions imposed by the state of war and despite our constant battle against terrorism. For Lebanon is essentially a country of freedom. That is what makes us different from all the despotic and totalitarian states which share the region. Our attachment to the values of democracy are felt here to be a moral requirement and by that I mean not only social but individual morality.

The Army's Role

[Question] You said that if you were elected you would integrate the Lebanese Forces into the army. Is it not rather the army which will be integrated de facto into the Lebanese Forces?

[Answer] Would there be anything against integrating into the army elements from the Lebanese Forces whose combativeness, courage and responsibility do not need to be demonstrated? Militiamen from all sides could be recruited into the army as volunteers after a careful examination of their past and their abilities. That is where any patriot should be. To call that integration of the army into the Lebanese Forces or the Lebanese Forces into the army is to give a confused picture of an idea which is part of the vital operation of restructuring the institutions affected by the war.

[Question] Would you try to establish a secular state during your possible presidential term, including, if necessary, a president who would be neither Maronite nor even Christian?

[Answer] Is Lebanon mature enough to be a secular state in the full sense of the term? One thing is certain: The state's behavior toward the citizens will be secular; in the sense that Christians and Muslims will be equal in the eyes of the law. In a state with more than one religion, a secular ideology is certainly the best tool for achieving national cohesion. However, Islam would not be able to tolerate secularism, nor moreover would the Christian hierarchies. On points which relate to deeply-rooted traditions -- denominationalism in the East goes back to the Byzantine empire -- it is wise not to hurry evolution. Nonetheless it is appropriate to take all the necessary measures to herald the trend, and give it the necessary push.

AL-WAZZAN, OTHERS ON AL-JUMAYYIL ELECTION

NC231806 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Commenting on the election of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of the republic, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said:

In my capacity as prime minister, it is my duty to convey my congratulations. This is dictated by etiquette and traditions. Congratulations will be due to Lebanon and to us if we adhere to the existing facts in order that we may agree to save the homeland by consolidating the foundations of love, real unity, equality and justice. It is on such foundations that Lebanon can be built and achieve cooperation among all its sons.

The prime minister added: This is a historic stage, nay, it is a fateful stage which we must view outside the usual framework -- the framework of the departure of a president and the arrival of another president. These are transient matters related to the ruling person. What we want in Lebanon are the firm foundations which would save Lebanon and enable the people of Lebanon to achieve unity, or rather real national fusion. This is what I can say on this occasion.

[Former] President Camille Sham'in said: I congratulate Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil on his election as president of the Lebanese Republic.

I wish him all success in discharging the sublime task assigned to him. However, there can be no success if we do not resolve to build an integrated state in features and description by organizing the administration, justice and finance departments, the army and the security forces in a way enabling the setting up of this structure, not just a material structure but a moral, political, cultural, national and international structure in order that Lebanon may become, as we want, a lighthouse for the orient and the wonder of the present age.

Sham'un added: I will not forget that a state can only be built on the respect of justice, regulations, laws and private and public freedoms, which are very clearly stipulated by the constitution. The freedom of a citizen must not be restricted other than by orders of the appropriate courts of justice based on the laws in force. We will thus allay the fears of some citizens and spread tranquillity throughout Lebanon.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil hoped that the election of Shaykh Bashir will be a victory for democracy.

Haddad Congratulations

TA231815 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 1800 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Special report by Gary Hall from a press conference by Maj Sa'd Haddad in Metulla, Israel, on 23 August -- recorded]

[Text] The leader of Free Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad made the following statement: I am very glad that Bashir al-Jumayyil was elected as president. On behalf of the citizens of Free Lebanon and myself, I say congratulations from the bottom of my heart and I wish for him all the best. I wish that he will succeed in liberating all Lebanon, in unifying Lebanon, in keeping its independence and also in making a peace agreement with Israel.

Major Haddad also said he hopes Bashir al-Jumayyil will fulfill Free Lebanon's conditions for accepting the authority of the Beirut government because these conditions would benefit all the Lebanese people.

These conditions include the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, including the Syrians and Palestinians; open borders with Israel and a peace treaty between the two nations.

National, Islamic Rejection

NC240712 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Reactions to the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of the Lebanese Republic began to appear as soon as the result was declared, some welcoming it, others expressing reservations about it and yet other rejecting it.

In Lebanon, there is a national and Islamic rejection of the new president; open national and Islamic meetings are being held to organize a confrontation during the new phase.

Lebanese National Movement leader brother Walid Junblatt, [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Raymond Iddih have expressed their categorical rejection of the imposition of the candidate of occupation as the ruler of Lebanon through pressure and terror. They have called for confronting the American-Israeli scheme designed to liquidate Lebanon and its formula and democracy.

An expanded national Islamic conference was held last night in the house of [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam. After the conference, Prime Minister Salam read a statement which said that Lebanon has fallen into the pitfall against which we often warned and the Lebanese are again being faced with sufferings.

The statement emphasized the struggle will continue by all means with complete solidarity and unwavering determination for the life, unity and sovereignty of Lebanon and the removal of occupation.

The conferees have decided to continue their meetings. The Islamic statement warned against the consequences of the "confiscation" of the will of a community in order to bring a government whose interests are obviously factional, dictatorial and fascist through measures and practices that carry the characteristics of a new phase.

DEPUTIES' HOUSES, SPEAKER'S OFFICE BURNED DOWN

NC231832 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1815 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] A non democratic aggression was effectuated this evening on three of the deputies that participated in the presidential elections today. The office of the Speaker of the House, Kamil al-As'ad, was burned down this evening in Tallat Al-Khayyat in west Beirut. The houses of Deputies Munif al-Khatib and Fu'ad Lahhud as well as of 'Uthman ad-Dana were also burned down in the western zone of the capital, Beirut.

JUNBLATT ON AL-JUMAYYIL PRIOR TO ELECTION

PM201213 Paris LE MONDE in French 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Interview with Lebanese National Movement Chairman Walid Junblatt by Jean Gueyras in west Beirut -- date not given]

[Text] Beirut -- Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese National Movement [LNM] and leader of the Druze community, was the first to oppose Bashir al-Jumayyil's candidacy for the presidency of the republic on 24 July. Since then he has not relented and has spared no effort to arouse the Muslim left against the Phalangist militia leader's candidacy.

He received us in his residence in Al-Musaytibah in west Beirut and explained to us the reasons for his "implacable hostility" to Al-Jumayyil's candidacy.

[Question] What is your reaction to Al-Jumayyil's appeal calling on the Lebanese to form a "holy alliance" to "save Lebanon?"

[Answer] It is a glib slogan: It would have to be explained in more detail. Lebanon is under Israeli occupation. Does Bashir al-Jumayyil condemn that occupation? Lebanon is passing through a crisis. There will be a presidential election. What is he proposing in that sphere...?

[Question] He is in fact proposing to ask for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops as soon as he is elected.

[Answer] The constitution gives the president of the republic dictatorial political powers and privileges and we know very well from our experience that no president, no candidate to the presidency, has ever kept his promises. It is not Bashir al-Jumayyil, with his fairly brutal and violent political past, who is going to keep them. We do not have confidence in and do not believe his appeals for a holy alliance.

[Question] Is your opposition to Al-Jumayyil's candidacy irrevocable?

[Answer] Yes, because he is offering Lebanon a fascist-type plan directed against all our civil liberties. I am convinced that Mr al-Jumayyil might pledge to sign a peace treaty with Israel or a cooperation agreement in the security sphere. He will certainly change the face of Lebanon, which is an Arab face, thus threatening the Islamic community's future.

[Question] Nonetheless some people say he has changed recently.

[Answer] In his last television statement he merely threatened everybody. Can he change? Personally I doubt it.

[Question] Do you have an alternative candidate?

[Answer] No. It is impossible to impose a candidate by force of bayonets, be they Phalangist or Israeli. The Muslims, who are in a majority in this country, have agreed to the president of the republic being a Maronite Christian. In exchange they ought to have some say in the choice of the president. They have the right to reject a candidate they do not like while seeking a compromise with the moderate Christians.

[Question] And with the Phalangists too?

[Answer] The Phalangists have considerable political influence in Lebanon but they are not the country's sole masters. Lebanon has never had a president representing that monolithic party. If the aim is to impose on us a military junta, like those which exist in Latin America and in some Arab countries, I do not think Lebanon could tolerate that kind of regime.

[Question] Might you accept the extension of President Sarkis' mandate?

[Answer] That depends on the conditions in which these elections are held. Yes, if they lead to some normalisation of the country, to the rebuilding of the state and the restructuring of the army which would become more credible. Otherwise extension is pointless. It would merely postpone the crisis sparked off by Mr Bashir al-Jumayyil's candidacy.

[Question] There is also a great deal of talk about Camille Sha'mun's candidacy, which would be more acceptable than that of Bashir al-Jumayyil.

[Answer] That is an important question, but I cannot give a verdict on it. That too would have to be discussed with the whole Islamic bloc.

[Question] Do you have the impression that the Israelis are supporting Al-Jumayyil's candidacy?

[Answer] I have no proof that the Israelis are opposed to al-Jumayyil's candidacy. I also have no proof that the Americans are opposed to it. However I refer you to some U.S. statements expressing the wish for a strong state and a strong president.... Could they have Al-Jumayyil in mind?

[Question] How do you explain the apparent facility with which the Syrians abandoned their demands regarding the Palestinians' departure.

[Answer] The aim is probably in principle to facilitate Al-Jumayyil's election. It is possible that there may be a new outbreak of military activity if a quorum is not attained. We are dealing with a precarious peace and there are still differences of opinion. It will not be as easy as people think.

[Question] Does the Habib plan make provision for an end to the Israeli occupation?

[Answer] The plan makes provision for discussion on the departure of the Israelis and the Syrians after the Palestinians' withdrawal. Meanwhile the occupation of Lebanese territory is being consolidated. It is no accident that Israel has just announced that trade with Lebanon had reached the sum of \$10 million in 2 months. In other words, much more than trade between Egypt and Israel in 1 year. Moreover, it is no accident that the Israelis are building a whole infrastructure in the south and in part of the mountain region and that the army is preparing to spend the winter in Lebanon.

[Question] Do you think that the Lebanese Army, which has been widely abused, is capable of defending the Palestinian camps and the Lebanese population after the Palestinians' departure?

[Answer] It will never be capable of defending the Palestinian camps or the Beirut population. For the past 3 days the Lebanese Army, which the Israelis have allowed to take up its position on the demarcation line between the two sectors, has been behaving exactly like the Phalangists and the Israelis. An army which prevents the passage of food and any supplies for the Muslim population of west Beirut cannot guarantee the security of that sector's inhabitants. It will simply be a tool in the hands of the future Lebanese regime and of Israel.

[Question] What is your view of the situation in the Druze mountain region?

[Answer] It is very bad in view of the fact that the Phalangists are trying to impose themselves by force. There are daily clashes in the Alayh region and that is likely to degenerate into a religious war between Druze and Maronites. The Israelis are watching that and are doing nothing to maintain a semblance of order in the mountains.

[Question] It is said that the Israelis would not frown on the formation of a state grouping the Israeli, Syrian and Lebanese Druze?

[Answer] The Israelis' one aim is to use the Druze card. They failed in the Golan Heights and are trying to use it in Lebanon. Druze history has always been linked with Arab and Islamic interests at the cultural, historical, economic and political levels. Israel's Druze have never played a significant role. It is always the Mount Lebanon Druze who have had the decisionmaking power. They governed this country until the 17th century. If the Druze now decided to become the Israeli Army's border guards it would be a fairly mediocre and lamentable end. That is not really what I want as a Druze and as a Lebanese citizen.

[Question] How do you view the future of the LNM of which you are chairman?

[Answer] The National Movement must restructure its political activity on new bases. The blow which we have suffered is very severe. We must recognize that we have been defeated militarily and politically but that does not mean the Lebanese leftwing movement can do nothing. It is going to face very difficult times, especially if there is a fascist-type dictatorship in the country. That may force us to go underground.... But the leftwing movement can no longer be the same as in the past with its range of many different parties. I believe there will be a major change within the LNM; there will only be three or four parties left which will be able to form the core of a new alliance for the defense of democratic principles.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 AUGUST

JN231723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, headed by Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet Presidium arrived in Damascus this afternoon on a 5-day official visit to Syria. The delegation was met at Damascus International Airport by Mahmud az-Zu'bi, People's Assembly speaker.

Az-Zu'bi welcomed the visiting delegation and noted the importance of its visit to Syria, especially in the circumstances prevailing in the region following the Zionist invasion of Lebanon with the support of U.S. imperialism.

Az-Zu'bi emphasized the importance of the exchange of visits and expertise between the two friendly countries on all levels in the service of their common interests.

Kalin made a statement in which he expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria. He said the importance of the visit lies in its purpose of studying the situation in light of the imperialist and Zionist plans and plots to which Lebanon and the whole of the Arab region are being exposed.

Kalin said the invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli military clique has aroused international resentment and indignation, increased international tension and jeopardized international peace. He stressed that what Israel is doing is a result of the Camp David deal. Israel could not have acted so impudently without U.S. political and military support, he concluded.

Holds Talks

JN232028 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The first round of talks between a Syrian People's Assembly delegation headed by speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi and a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Petrovich Kalin, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, began in Damascus at 1815 today. The talks dealt with parliamentary ties between the councils in both countries and the means of strengthening and developing them. The talks also dealt with the situation in the Arab region in light of the imperialist Zionist invasion of fraternal Lebanon.

Az-Zu'bi stressed the Syrian people's appreciation for the aid given by the USSR -- people, leadership and party -- in support of the Arab nation's just struggle for liberation and reconstruction and for confronting the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism, which seek to impose their hostile domination over the region. He also stressed that our Syrian people, under the leadership of struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad, will succeed through the cohesion of their struggler masses and internal front and the support of the socialist bloc countries headed by the friendly USSR and all liberation and progressive forces. They will achieve victory and will foil all hostile plans to weaken and dominate it.

The head of the guest delegation then spoke. He praised the struggle of the Syrian people and the bravery of their armed forces, which fought honorable battles alongside the Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist fighters. He stressed that the Soviet people are following this struggle and bravery with great admiration and appreciation. They are confident that despite its savagery and ferocity, the battle will eventually lead to the victory of Arab struggle and the defeat of the Zionist invaders, the imperialists and reactionaries, who will face punishment as war criminals and enemies of peoples.

Kalin reiterated the USSR's full support for the just Arab struggle, especially the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their rights and determine their own destiny.

The session was also attended by Vladimir Yukhin, USSR ambassador in Damascus. Following the talks, both sides visited the USSR pavillion at the Damascus international fair.

AL-ASAD, KHADDAM RECEIVE LIBYA'S JALLUD 23 AUG

JN240556 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Revolution Command Council of the 1 September Revolution in Libya, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Discussion during the meeting focused on the situation in the region in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and Arab efforts to confront the Israeli invasion.

DAMASCUS: AL-JUMAYYIL 'FORCED' ON LEBANON

JN231455 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut -- At the Al-Fayyadiyah barracks and under the canopy and protection of the Israeli invasion forces, Bashir al-Jumayyil has been forced on the people as president of the Republic of Lebanon. The official Beirut radio announced that the voting session was held at noon today and that Bashir al-Jumayyil was elected president of the Republic of Lebanon.

DAMASCUS CITES FRENCH OFFICIALS ON AL-JUMAYYIL

JN240616 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Paris -- Official French circles have received the news of the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil with surprise and apprehension. A senior Foreign Ministry official has told the SANA Paris correspondent that the election of Al-Jumayyil was something unexpected, adding that the French ambassador in Beirut told the French Government last night that the quorum was incomplete, but it appears that something occurred during the past 24 hours.

Another official has revealed that 5 million pounds were given to every deputy who voted in favor of Al-Jumayyil.

In a telephone contact with the SANA Paris office, Raymond Iddih said Al-Jumayyil's election is a real national catastrophe and that the election is a great victory for Israel and the Camp David accords. He added: I will never return to Lebanon as long as Al-Jumayyil is president.

SYRIANS NOW NEED ENTRY VISA TO VISIT EGYPT

JN230758 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Airline companies in Damascus operating flights between Damascus and Cairo have disclosed that, at the request of Egyptian authorities, all Syrian citizens must obtain an entry visa from the Egyptian consular section prior to their arrival in Cairo. The companies added that passports alone are no longer sufficient.

BEGIN CONGRATULATES AL-JUMAYYIL ON ELECTION

TA240815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin last night expressed Israel's satisfaction at the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of Lebanon.

Begin sent the president-elect a cable saying:

"Warmest wishes from the heart, on the occasion of your election. May God be with you, dear friend, in the fulfilment of your great, historic mission, for the liberty of Lebanon and its independence. Your friend, Menahem Begin."

Well-placed observers in Tel Aviv, commenting on the news from Beirut, said that the expulsion of the PLO is the first big achievement of Operation Peace for Galilee, while the election of Al-Jumayyil is "the first very positive-by-product for Israel."

These observers said that one of Israel's ultimate goals is to have a friendly regime in Lebanon which would favour a security zone in the south of that country and eventually a peace agreement.

They commented that whereas American leaders only a few months ago had scoffed at the idea that Al-Jumayyil might be elected, and did not support the proposal, they now gave Al-Jumayyil their support in the light of the new situation.

The observers recalled Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon's public statement that it would be hypocrisy on Israel's part to claim that it did not care whether the regime in Lebanon welcomed a terrorist presence or rejected it. They recalled Sharon telling the Knesset that Israel had not gone to war to get a new president elected in Lebanon.

The first and more cautious reaction in Jerusalem came earlier in the afternoon from Avi Pazner, the Foreign Ministry spokesman. Pazner issued a statement saying that "we are pleased the people of Lebanon have succeeded in democratically electing a new president. We wish President-Elect Bashir al-Jumayyil success in leading Lebanon towards reasserting unity, sovereignty and independence."

AL-JUMAYYIL TO SIGN PEACE TREATY WITH ISRAEL

TA240810 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] "I intend to sign a peace treaty with Israel within 6 to 7 months," Lebanese President-Elect Bashir al-Jumayyil said to an Israeli figure whom he met in Beirut a few days ago.

In this talk, Al-Jumayyil did not conceal his appreciation for the role Israel played in liquidating the center of Palestinians and international terrorism in Beirut, and restoring Lebanon's freedom.

At the same time, Al-Jumayyil asked that Israel not urge him to sign a peace treaty in view of the internal hostility between the groups in Lebanon, a subject which he will give first priority to when he assumes office as Lebanon's president.

Bashir al-Jumayyil believes he can sign a peace treaty with Israel within 6 to 7 months, and expressed his hope that Lebanon will be able to serve as "a bridge to peace" between Israel and additional countries in the Arab world.

The Lebanese president-elect spoke of his intention to act for national appeasement in his country and to reestablish Lebanon's status in the Arab world as a commercial and cultural center, as it had been before the terrorists' takeover and the Syrians' entry.

Al-Jumayyil's election as president was received in Jerusalem with open joy, but political circles maintained a restrained reaction so as not to make things difficult for him, in light of his opponents' claims that he was "elected thanks to the spears of the IDF."

SHARON-KIMCHE-AL-JUMAYYIL CONTACTS REPORTED

TA240850 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] Lebanese President-Elect Bashir al-Jumayyil has in recent months maintained contacts with the political leadership in Israel. He discussed the situation in Lebanon with them. Al-Jumayyil also visited Tel Aviv after the outbreak of Operation Peace for Galilee and met with Israeli figures.

According to foreign sources, Al-Jumayyil met several times with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. There have recently been reports on contacts by senior Israeli figures including Defense Minister Sharon and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, with Lebanese officials. In these meetings the future relations between Israel and Lebanon and problems connected with the negotiations over the terrorists' evacuation were discussed.

In recent months Bashir al-Jumayyil met several times with other Israeli figures and paid a secret visit to Israel. During his visit, Al-Jumayyil met with one of the Israeli Government's senior ministers at the latter's house.

Al-Jumayyil began his secret visits and contacts with Israel in 1976. He met various Israeli figures including Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres while Peres served as defense minister in the Rabin government.

Al-Jumayyil visited Israel in 1976, the year when Peres launched the "Good Fence" policy and the Israeli aid to the Phalangists in southern and northern Lebanon. At that time, Al-Jumayyil also visited Peres at his home in Ramat Aviv.

In recent years Al-Jumayyil's ties with the State of Israel have tightened and he has held a series of meetings and made several secret visits to Israel during which he conferred with Prime Minister Begin and especially with Defense Minister Sharon. Al-Jumayyil and Sharon conferred even before Operation Peace for Galilee, and surely in the course of it. Friendly relations have developed between the two.

PORAT ON EVACUATION; 'SOURCES' SCORE WEINBERGER

TA231242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Report by political correspondent David Essing -- recorded]

[Text] The U.S. reaction to yesterday's events has sparked surprise and concern in Jerusalem. Prime Minister Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, says agreements are meant to be honored to the letter, and this is Israel's position on all commitments.

Any change can only be made with the agreement of the partner, otherwise it has no value and, in effect, the agreement does not exist.

Porat says there is no question that the agreement worked on so long and so hard on the PLO evacuation was violated 24 hours after it sent into force. The agreement is clear and explicit, speaking only about personal weapons and nothing more, and, as spokesman Porat puts it, if the PLO had succeeded they would then have gone on to tanks and artillery. In any event, another Israeli official says that the terrorists' departure will now go smoothly. Israel for her part will do everything it can to facilitate this.

The comments by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger criticizing Israel for stopping the terrorist ship are rejected by Jerusalem. Secretary Weinberger argued that Israel had no right to impose a naval blockade off Beirut. One Israeli source pointed to American blockades of Cuba and Vietnam, saying that peacetime rights do not always apply in a state of war. Israel was in a state of war with the terrorists and Weinberger's comments were not justified.

Not only had the PLO violated the agreement on personal weapons, but it has tried to confuse the number of terrorists being counted by sending women and children on board ship. Israel does not oppose terrorist families leaving Beirut as long as they are not counted as terrorists.

Another Israeli official says Israel's position yesterday can be seen as a signal about changing any other existing agreements in the future, and that signal seems to be that if anyone in Beirut, or Washington for that matter, thought it possible to alter existing agreements, Jerusalem sent a reminder that he is mistaken. In other words, the agreement worked out by American envoy Philip Habib is exactly like Camp David and any other agreement Israel has signed. In this respect, Prime Minister Begin has made it clear in the Cabinet that Israel will not discuss any new proposal that deviates from Camp David. The prime minister seemed to preempt comments from Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz about new American Mideast proposals.

JERUSALEM 'SOURCES' REJECT SHULTZ INITIATIVE

TA231134 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel has flatly rejected Secretary of State George Shultz' ideas calling for concessions on the Palestinian issue and a certain Israeli withdrawal in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip within the framework of the autonomy negotiations.

Political sources in Jerusalem last night expressed visible dissatisfaction and concern regarding Shultz' remarks, in various forums, containing hints of new U.S. initiatives concerning the Palestinian issue.

Last night in Jerusalem fear was expressed about a U.S. plan, initiated by Shultz, to advance the Palestinian issue outside the framework of the Camp David accords. Israel intends to initiate a resumption of the autonomy talks after the holidays [the Jewish High Holidays] while at the same time stressing that they can be conducted only on the basis of the Camp David accords.

In Jerusalem fear was also expressed that Egypt would put difficulties in the way of resuming the talks, in order to obtain U.S. pressure on Israel during the beginning of the new stage of negotiations.

MAPAM'S SHEM-TOV SAYS EVACUATION HAS ENDED WAR

TA220917 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] MAPAM Secretary General Victor Shem-Tov said last night that the PLO evacuation from Beirut, that began on Saturday, 21 August, has ended the war in Lebanon. According to him, no objective whatsoever remained that would justify a continuation of the fighting. The government had defined the removal of the Syrians from Lebanon and the establishment of a strong government in Beirut as accompanying objectives, but accompanying objectives, however desirable, did not justify a resumption of the war and jeopardizing our troops.

The MAPAM secretary general said three conclusions emerge from this:

1. Israel must leave Beirut at the end of the terrorists' evacuation and not involve itself in a situation where the IDF would need to prop up a government of the Christian Phalangists.
2. In order to prevent a warlike deterioration with Syria, a buffer should be created to separate the armies and stabilize the cease-fire. The existing situation on the Syrian front, in which the armies are face to face, will lead to another war if it continues for any length of time.
3. When a demilitarized security strip of 45 km from the northern border is guaranteed, the IDF must return home.

W. BANK, GAZA STRIP REACTION TO EVACUATION

TA231157 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Report by Arye Gus -- recorded]

[Text] The inhabitants of the occupied territories follow the terrorists' departure from Beirut with a heavy heart. The majority hoped that Israel would not withstand the war of nerves and that the organizations would not have to go into exile again. At the same time, the PLO version, that the organizations emerged victorious from the war in Lebanon, has spread in the territories. One can hear everywhere that the PLO has managed to curb Israel where all the Arab countries have failed.

The state of waiting, in which the inhabitants of the territories have found themselves since the beginning of the war, is continuing. The ties with the terrorists' commands and political leadership, severed upon the outbreak of the battles, have not resumed yet. In the opinion of experts, this is the reason for the lack of organized action in the territories. They are now waiting to see what will happen: what image the PLO will have when it is dispersed among Arab countries, away from its military power and exposed to inter-Arab pressures. If there is indignation in the territories this is directed at the Arab countries that neglected the PLO in Beirut. Even their readiness to receive the terrorists now will not obliterate this stain, I was told by a notable in the territories.

The new situation is not clear yet, either concerning the PLO, or the effect this will have on the territories themselves. Therefore, there is also no readiness to adopt initiatives and try to exert influence. The decision to leave decisions in the PLO's hands still stands, and hence the rejection of the defense minister's call to the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el.

One thing is clear, the east Jerusalem papers wrote yesterday: What existed will exist no more, neither the relations between the Palestinians and the Arab countries, nor the relations between the Palestinians and the United States, nor those between them and Israel. This morning, 'Uthman Malaq, [east Jerusalem industrialist and engineer] published a eulogy on Lebanon, on the old order that died. Goodbye to you Lebanon, he wrote, expressing the hope that the Palestinians and Arab countries will know how to regard Lebanon for the hospitality it exercised toward the Palestinians.

RABIN FAVORS DELAY IN PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS

TA2G1336 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Commentary by MK Yitzhaq Rabin: "Taking Care of the Palestinian issue -- Only After Solving the Problem of Lebanon"]

[Text] Now, when the Beirut affair is nearing its end and we all hope that the overall solution of the Lebanese problem will be achieved by political means, the Palestinian problem looms in all its urgency and sharpness.

The war in Lebanon seems to many in the world to be -- and rightly so -- the first Israeli-Palestinian war since the war of independence. We should bear in mind that all of Israel's wars since 15 May 1948 were between the armies of the Arab countries and the IDF, while in Lebanon the main part of the fighting was between the IDF and the PLO, that is to say -- the Palestinians. This fact in itself has brought the need of finding a solution to the Palestinian problem to the awareness of the world.

There are those in Israel who think that because of the heavy blow the PLO received in Lebanon there are easier conditions for negotiating the Palestinian problem. I, on the other hand, do not think this is so.

Why?

The war as it was viewed by most of the world's governments and by western public opinion has created feelings of guilt concerning the Palestinians. The sights of the bombed and shelled Tyre, Sidon and mainly Beirut, which supplied an abundance of material for television networks in the West, have awakened these feelings. All those brought on -- and will most probably still bring on -- accelerated political activity in order to solve, and solve quickly, the Palestinian problem, in a psychological and political atmosphere that tends towards concessions to those "poor Palestinians" who suffered so much in this war.

I have already heard expressions to that effect from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who told me following our meeting in Washington a few weeks ago: "It is now clear that the Palestinian issue, being the heart of the Israeli-Arab conflict, must be resolved, and soon."

Therefore I have no doubt that a short time after the completion of the PLO evacuation from Beirut we will find ourselves facing new U.S. initiatives to solve the Palestinian problem.

The remarks from Cairo emphasize the hardening that has recently emerged in the Egyptian attitude toward autonomy. The Egyptian demand that the United States agree now to grant the right to self-determination to the Palestinian people -- which means the establishment of a Palestinian state -- is one of the expressions of this hardening. Therefore, when the autonomy talks are resumed we will be faced with a more rigid attitude on the side of Egypt and the United States; this will happen if the United States adheres to the peace process based on the Camp David accords and does not look for new ways and frameworks for handling the Palestinian issue.

Whoever thinks that the PLO will disappear from the political map following the heavy blow it suffered in Lebanon is very wrong. The Arab states abandoned the PLO during its war against Israel and now the PLO will most probably exploit the Arabs' uneasy feelings toward it in order to strengthen the Arab states' recognition of it as the sole representative of the Palestinian people in any future negotiations.

All this creates a background against which it will be difficult even for the moderates in Israel to stand up to the ever increasing demands by the Arab states and the Western world headed by the United States, in the comprehensive political negotiations, if those begin in the next few weeks. Therefore Israel better find a way to delay the beginning of the political negotiations over the Palestinian problem until the world is free from the Beirut scenes and from the guilt feelings concerning the Palestinians. This can be done by directing the political efforts of the United States, Israel, Lebanon and Syria toward finding a solution to the problem of Lebanon in the first stage, and only after that to go back and take care of the overall Palestinian problem.

EGYPTIAN 'SOURCE' SAYS CAMP DAVID 'UNDERMINED'

TA231258 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Aug 82 p 7

[Report on interview with senior Egyptian source by Tamar Golan in Paris on 22 August]

[Text] "The feeling in official circles in Cairo is very dismal (following the war in Lebanon). There is a feeling that the tremendous achievements of the Camp David accords are in danger, to the point that we will have to start from square one if and when the negotiations are resumed." This was said last night to MA'ARIV by a senior source in the Egyptian delegation that arrived in Paris.

The senior source added that, "It would be unjust to say that all the blame lies with the Israelis. The other side, that of the Palestinians, also lacks imaginative leadership capable of helping us get out of the present tangle."

The Egyptian figure was unwilling to say at this point how many of the PLO members leaving Beirut -- if any -- would arrive in Cairo. He said that discussions on this matter are continuing.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali is holding political talks with his counterpart, Claude Cheysson. At the center of these talks is the possibility of renewing the French-Egyptian initiative in the UN Security Council for a political solution to the crisis in Lebanon in the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement with the participation of the Palestinians.

The senior source said the intelligentsia, media circles and senior officials in Egypt are exerting heavy pressure on the government to adopt a tougher line vis-a-vis Israel. The source said that President Mubarak is still succeeding in overcoming these demands, but it is unclear how long the present situation will continue.

The source added that Egypt does not pin many hopes on the success of the joint initiative with France in the Security Council. However, it believes that no opportunities for discussing the Palestinian issue must be missed at this difficult hour.

CURFEW IMPOSED ON NABULUS FOLLOWING INCIDENTS

TA201211 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 20 Aug 82 p 12

[Report by 'Amos Levav]

[Text] A curfew was imposed on Nabulus yesterday following three terrorist attempts against the security forces within 24 hours. There were no casualties in any of the cases.

At 2100 yesterday a handgrenade was thrown at a security forces vehicle in Nabulus.

Early yesterday morning a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the police station in the 'Askar refugee camp. Fire broke out but no damage resulted.

In the evening of 18 August a handgrenade was thrown at a border police vehicle. It exploded but nobody was hurt.

Handgrenade Thrown

TA240556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] In Nabulus last night, a handgrenade was thrown at an IDF vehicle. No one was hurt and no damage was caused.

MINISTER SHARON TO DEPART FOR U.S. 24 AUGUST

TA240839 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 24 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon is leaving for the United States tonight on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal.

Sharon will stay several days in the United States. No political meetings have been set for him.

Last week it was reported that Sharon asked to meet with U.S. administration officials but was turned down.

BRIEFS

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS -- The unemployment rate for all of Israel is 0.48 percent (15-year-olds and over). In development towns the rate is 1.44 percent, and in the development towns in the Galilee the rate is 1.64 percent of the population at large. Thus, though the inhabitants of the development towns in the north account for only 5 percent of the total population, they account for 17 percent of the country's unemployed. These figures were reported by Labor and Social Affairs Minister Aharon Uzan at a meeting of the Ministerial Committee for Social Affairs. [Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 23 Aug 82 p 10 TA]

LIBYANOTE SUBMITTED TO ARAB LEAGUE ON 'ARAB ARMY'

LD231458 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau submitted, through the permanent Libyan delegation to the Arab League, a note to the Arab League General Secretariat and military secretariat to charge it with the task of following up the Arab responses to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's proposal regarding the setting up of an Arab army with ten divisions, supported by aircraft squadrons, to fight the enemy, evict it from Lebanon and to liberate Palestine.

JANA CRITICIZES SAUDI MINISTER'S STATEMENT

LD232248 Tripoli JANA in English 1758 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Riyadh, Dhulqidah 4, August 23, Jamahiriya News Agency -- Saudi rulers continue to propagate their dishonourable role which serves the U.S.-Zionist scheme and the vicious Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

The Saudi information minister made a statement to the Saudi Government news agency which said that the departure of the first batch of the Palestinian fedayeen from Beirut is the beginning of the return to Palestine and a victory to the Palestinian cause.

The truth here is that this statement, which was made by a minister who is in charge of implementing one of the widest distortion campaigns for the benefit of the reactionary regime, means that this victory has enabled the agent rulers of U.S. imperialism and Zionism to realise their objectives. This was achieved by Saudi's effective participation in the U.S.-Zionist scheme aimed at the liquidation of the Palestinian people and the eviction of the Resistance from Lebanon.

Arab masses are now accustomed to these kinds of distortions and lies which is part of the Saudi rulers' pro-American policies.

AT-TALHI, PHILIPPINES' IMELDA MARCOS HOLD TALKS

LD232130 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 4, August 23, Jamahiriya News Agency -- The secretary of the general people's committee Engineer Jadallah 'Aziz at-Talhi this morning conferred with Mrs. Imelda Marcos, the wife of the Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, in the presence of the Filipino prime minister. Mr at-Talhi later met separately with the Philippines prime minister at the Government Palace.

Our correspondent said talks centered on topics of mutual concern and on bilateral economic and technical cooperation.

The Libyan Arab delegation also attended at noon today a reception party given by Mrs. Imelda Marcos and also attended by the Philippines' premier, ministers and other government officials.

In a speech delivered during the occasion, Mrs Marcos praised the friendly relations existing between the Jamahiriya and the Philippines, and expressed hope that the Libyan delegations visit will come up with positive results that would serve the interests of the Libyan Arab and Filipino peoples.

Later, Mr. at-Talhi delivered a speech in which he affirmed the desire of developing political, economic and technical relations between both countries in ways that would serve the common interests of both peoples.

At 3:00 p.m. local time, the Libyan Arab delegation held talks with the Filipino Government.

The talks included on the Libyan side the Economy and Light Industries Secretary Musa Abu Furaywah the Maritime Transport and Communications Secretary al-Bukhari Salim Hudah, the director of political affairs at the Foreign Liaison Bureau and the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Manila.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI HAILS SAUDI ROLE IN LEBANON

GF232012 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 21 Aug 82 p 1

["Exclusive" statement by Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to AL-MADINAH correspondent in Khartoum -- date not given]

[Text] Sudanese President Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri said that history alone will witness the prominent and great role played by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz during the distress of Lebanon and the Palestinians.

In an exclusive statement to AL-MADINAH in Khartoum, President Numayri hailed the efforts of His Majesty King Fahd, both openly and behind the scenes, with the various international forces to stop the destruction which the Israelis, in their assault on Lebanon, tried to intensify in west Beirut. President Numayri told AL-MADINAH: I learned personally of some of the Saudi efforts during my short visit to Saudi Arabia. King Fahd's continuous efforts to stop the Israeli assault on west Beirut, and his majesty's efforts with the big powers to pressure Israel and prevent it from continuing to disconnect the water and electricity supplies to the inhabitants of west Beirut during the inhuman siege, are some examples of this role.

President Numayri said that Saudi Arabia and other Arabs, who have no direct means of exerting political pressure on Israel, found that their political task with the forces that can influence Israel was very difficult and complicated. However, they succeeded in avoiding a bigger disaster. President Numayri said: Saudi Arabia prefers to keep silent rather than talk about its very big role in preventing the escalation of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. If the Saudis did not hate talking about themselves or about what they do, I would have spoken more about these efforts, which should be made known to the entire world.

In his statement to AL-MADINAH, the Sudanese president criticized those who try to downgrade the honorable Saudi role and said: Those who have pledged to confront Israel militarily did nothing to stop the Israeli assault, while the countries that are far away from confrontation played a great role that resulted in the political achievements of which the Palestinians are now speaking.

PLO'S AL-QUDRAH MAKES STATEMENT, LEAVES KHARTOUM

JN241102 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Aug (SUNA) -- Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) Cairo representative Zuhdi al-Qudrah said he reviewed with President Numayri military and political issues and the situation in the region following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Al-Qudrah arrived here last Friday to arrange for the accommodation of 1000 Palestinian troops being evacuated from Beirut.

Sudan had decided to host Palestinians who were expected here late this month.

The PLO official who discussed with the first vice-president issues pertaining to the hosting of the Palestinians expressed his satisfaction over the arrangements taken by the Sudanese Government.

[Words indistinct] told reporters before his departure [word indistinct] the Sudanese authorities did not close the PLO office in Khartoum".

Our brothers in Sudan did not close our office but the arrival of our representative was delayed and we expect him to arrive as soon as possible, Al-Qudrah told reporters.

He said those who would be accommodated in Sudan would come without their families adding that if the presence of some families was required they would discuss the issue with the concerned Sudanese officials.

The PLO would present a working paper on the Israeli-Palestinian war to the forthcoming Arab summit, according to Al-Qudrah.

He said the paper also tackles the future of the Arab work after Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the danger it poses in the Arab region.

Asked on the negative attitude of some Arab leaderships towards supporting the Palestinian Revolution, Al-Qudrah said this matter is left for the peoples of the Arab nation.

Al-Qudrah and the accompanying delegation left here yesterday night for Cairo ending his 4-day visit to Sudan where he discussed with the Sudanese leaders arrangements for receiving and hosting the Palestinian fighters in the Sudan.

PALESTINIANS TO ARRIVE EN MASSE END OF AUGUST

JN231456 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Aug (SUNA) -- A responsible source in the Executive Committee, stemming from the higher committee, which will host the Palestinian fighters, has told SUNA that the Palestinian fighters will arrive in Sudan in one group at the end of August. Sudan has agreed to welcome a total of 1,000 fighters.

Site Chosen for Camp

JN231459 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Aug (SUNA) -- The Al-Ma'aqil area, located in Shandi in the northern province, has been chosen for the establishment of a camp for the Palestinian fighters. This area is 15 km southeast of Shandi city.

A preliminary report on the requirements of this camp and the services it will render has been prepared and will be submitted to the first vice president.

TUNISIA

MZALI: TUNISIA WILL NOT BE PLO MILITARY CENTER

PM231549 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 21-27 Aug 82 pp 12, 13

[Interview with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by 'Abd al-Latif al-Furati in Tunis -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] What is the political significance of President Bourguiba's decision to accept a group of Palestinian fighters in Tunisia?

[Answer] Immediately after the brother leader Yasir 'Arafat contacted President Bourguiba and informed him of his intention to send a group of fighters to Tunisia, President Bourguiba promptly responded to this wish on Tuesday, 10 August. He agreed to admit and give refuge to the Palestinian brothers on the grounds that it is Tunisia's duty to do so. Tunisia has always supported the Palestinian people and their leadership headed by brother Yasir 'Arafat. We support whatever the Palestinian brothers consider to be in the interest of their cause. We do not try to impose any trusteeship or put any pressure on them as other regimes do.

[Question] Does President Bourguiba's decision mean accepting only the fighters or does it also include part of or all the Palestinian leadership?

[Answer] Of course the fighters will come and so will the Palestinian leadership or at least a major part of it, which will be at the head of the fighters.

[Question] Including Yasir 'Arafat?

[Answer] Yes, this is possible and expected.

[Question] So, Tunis will be the future headquarters of the Palestinians and the center of their activity?

[Answer] Yes, I believe that this is the wish of the Palestinian brothers.

[Question] May we know the nature of the Palestinian activity that will originate in Tunisia? Will it only be political and will it be different from their past activity in Lebanon?

[Answer] I believe that the emphasis in the future will in particular be on political activity above all.

[Question] Will Tunisia be a springboard for military operations?

[Answer] No, no I do not believe so. It might become a venue for political talks and negotiations, but it will never be used for military operations, if only for geographical reasons.

[Question] It is being said that the PLO should be a main party in any negotiations on the Middle East, but observers also agree that the United States is another major party. Is there any hope that the PLO might obtain U.S. recognition now that it has lost its means of military pressure in Beirut?

[Answer] I personally believe that the United States will in the short term, or in the medium term at the latest, recognize the PLO for the simple reason that the Palestinian Revolution and fighters have conducted themselves with courage and valor that cannot be ignored.

[Question] You have mediated between the PLO and Washington. Do you expect a faster U.S. pace and a more positive U.S. attitude toward the Arabs?

[Answer] I will not say that I expect or do not expect such a thing, but I hope it will happen.

[Question] A letter received by President Bourguiba from President Reagan is said to mark a clear and positive change in the U.S. position on the Palestine question. What did the message say?

[Answer] The message did indeed show a change in the U.S. position. It also expressed great appreciation for President Bourguiba and it again expressed U.S. willingness to contribute to the promotion of a political settlement.

[Question] How will the presence of the Palestinian leaders and fighters be worked out? Will they reside in the capital?

[Answer] You cannot have hundreds of fighters in the capital. They will be in one or more residential complexes. The details will have to be worked out with the Palestinian brothers.

'BOURGUIBA PLAN' TO BE INCLUDED ON SUMMIT AGENDA

LD231226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1143 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Tunis, Aug 23 (KUNA) -- Tunisia officially asked Monday for the inclusion of a new item on the agenda of the Arab summit calling for solving the Palestinian problem on the basis of the United Nations partition plan of November 29, 1947.

In an official memorandum to the Arab League Secretariat, Tunisia asked for the inclusion of the item under the title of "Bourguiba's Plan for the Settlement of the Palestinian Problem."

An official source at the Tunisian Foreign Ministry told Kuwait News Agency that President Bourguiba had repeatedly advised the Arabs to seek a solution for the Palestinian problem in accordance with the United Nations partition plan of [words indistinct] bargaining which that sacred cause had suffered from and had deprived the Arabs in general and the Palestinians in particular from that golden opportunity.

The source who requested anonymity added that Tunisia had never tried to exploit the Palestinian problem for its own interests and had never bargained on it because it believes that the Palestinians alone have the right to their self determination away from the regimes' bargaining and the interference of the Arab and non-Arab governments.

KENYAMOI TOURS COASTAL TOWNS, WARNS POLICE TO BE ALERT

EA231814 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi arrived in Mombasa this afternoon to a colorful reception by thousands of coast residents. The president was cheered by thousands of wananchi [citizens] who lined up the entire presidential route from Nairobi to Mombasa.

At Mito Andei, President Moi called on the wananchi to report to the authorities any people who go around spreading rumors. He called on all chiefs to report to the police any person who caused fear among wananchi by spreading malicious rumors. He pointed out that the recent disturbances in the country did not affect the poor only, but everybody, regardless of their economic standing. The president told police officers to be awake, because some of the people who were behind the recent disturbances are still in our midst.

Regarding changes by parliament to make Kenya a one-party state, President Moi explained that this did not affect the democracy of the country. He explained that as many as 10 candidates would still be allowed to contest for any single seat. Referring to a ruling by the party that nobody would be cleared to contest for a parliamentary seat unless he was a life member of the party, President Moi pointed out that even ordinary members of KANU can contest for a seat. He, however, advised wananchi to elect people who were hard-working and loyal to the government, adding that they should not vote for people they did not know.

President Moi also addressed wananchi at Voi, Mazeras, Mackinnon road, Miritini, Magongo and Changamwe. The president assured the cheering crowds that they have a government to protect and assist wananchi and commended them for having been calm during the recent rebellion.

From Nairobi, President Moi was accompanied by the vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, and Minister for Regional Development, Science and Technology Mr Nicholas Biwott.

Vows Action Against Dissidents

EA231834 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today vowed to deal ruthlessly with people whose actions are bent on creating chaos in the country. The president pointed out that the security and leadership of the country had been entrusted to him and promised he was not going to be lenient to dissidents any more. Noting that no one was immortal, the president said he would not tolerate anyone, even if that person were his mother.

In a tough statement to a huge crowd at Mombasa's Treasury Square, the president wondered what type of leadership the people who attempted taking the government wanted when all they did was loot, rape and kill innocent wananchi [citizens].

The president, in a no-nonsense speech -- since the recent disturbances -- that lasted barely 1 hour, said wananchi had suffered untold torture, mental anguish and distress. He said he would be extremely harsh with such dissidents.

On the performance of civil servants, the president promised to sack anyone who did not deliver the goods to wananchi.

He said permanent secretaries will be the first victims in this exercise if they do not ensure that development took off the ground.

The president is at the coast for a busy week during which he will open a primary school at (Msambueni), commission a water project at Sabaki, and open the annual Mombasa agricultural show and visit various institutions in the province.

KIBAKI: DEVELOPMENT UNAFFECTED BY COUP ATTEMPT

EA231108 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Mwai Kibaki, has said that the tempo of development in the country was not affected following the recent disturbances.

Chairing a fundraising meeting at the Kenya science teachers college in Nairobi at the weekend, Mr Kibaki said that it would be very bad if development efforts were abandoned because of the internal disturbances.

He commended the government for the swiftness it showed to restore order in the country, enabling wananchi [citizens] to go about their nation-building efforts following the disturbances.

SUNDAY STANDARD EDITOR DETAINED BY POLICE

AB200901 Paris AFP in English 0834 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 20 (AFP) -- Kenya journalist Otieno Mak'onyango was picked up by police as he left his office earlier this week and is now in detention, it was reported here today.

Mr Mak'onyango, who is assistant managing editor of the SUNDAY STANDARD, was taken away on Tuesday but the following day he was reportedly escorted to his home where police carried out a search. A relative, who said he was ordered out of the house while the search was underway, told the DAILY NATION he did not know what the police removed, but according to other reports, only his passport was taken.

The Kenyan authorities have detained several people since the August 1 unsuccessful coup by members of the air force. A handful of others were already in police custody as part of a government clampdown on the unofficial opposition.

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT IMPOUNDS MPS' PASSPORTS

EA211528 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 21 Aug 82 p 3

[Report by STANDARD reporters entitled "MPS' Passports Impounded"]

[Text] The passports of the members of parliament for Wundanyi and Kilifi south, Mr Mashengu wa Mwachofi and Dr Chibule wa Tsama were impounded yesterday by Immigration Department officials.

No reason for the action were given, according to the M.P.'s. Mr Mwachofi said an immigration official called on him at parliament buildings at 3.30 p.m. and asked for his passport.

Mr Mwachofi's was the third passport to be impounded by the government over a period of one month. Others were taken from a former vice-president and ex-detainee, Mr Oginga Odinga, and the former editor-in-chief of THE STANDARD, Mr George Githii.

An immigration official, Mr John Njoroge, identified himself with a card to Dr Tsuma.

CITIZENS DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT MOI

EA221956 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Wananchi from all parts of the country continued to demonstrate in support and loyalty to His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, the government and the ruling party, KANU.

At Mumias, in Kakamega, wananchi, led by their local leaders, said that Kenya has achieved a lot under the dynamic leadership of President Moi in the short period he has led the country and criticized those who attempt to create chaos. The leaders, referring to what happened to countries under military rule, said that under no circumstances would Kenyans accept the rule of the gun.

In Moyale, more than 2,000 wananchi in Salolo Division marched in a procession of over five km and called on the government to punish the culprits of the recent disturbances and vowed to support the president in all ways to safeguard the hard-won uhuru of this country.

The people of Bungoma, during a rally at Chole Market, said that those who celebrated the short-lived coup should have their trading licences canceled for spoiling the name of the district.

SOMALIA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CLOSES 17 AUGUST

EA181414 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somalia 0330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The chairman of the People's National Assembly, Challe Muhammad Ibrahim Ahmad, yesterday officially closed the first annual session of the National Assembly for 1982, which has been going on for the past few days at the People's Hall in Mogadishu.

In a speech closing the session which convened on 10 August, Challe Muhammad Ibrahim Ahmad praised the members for their sense of responsibility in reviewing and debating matters of interest to the Somali people and nation.

Despite the fact that the assembly was established only recently, the chairman noted the strides it has made with issues of benefit to the Somali nation. He paid special tribute to the National Assembly Standing Committee's activities. He also paid tribute to other committees and to the party Secretariat for its efforts in preparing the session.

During its sittings, the session after long debates and scrutiny ratified various bills and agreements. The members also approved the actual budget for 1980 [as heard] and the 5-year development plan for 1982-86 and various other items of major importance.

Before the close of the session, the members adopted several resolutions on the country's current situation, ways and means of implementing the resolutions of the Second Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Congress, and the international situation. The decisions made by the National Assembly fully supported the resolutions adopted at the recent party congress, while it also pledged to fulfill its obligations as far as inspection and legal implementation of those decisions are concerned.

The National Assembly called on all Somali people, wherever they are, to fulfill their sacred objective of defending the nation, sacrificing their lives and property if need be. It congratulated the defense forces and the Somali people, who manifested much courage in defense of their land.

The decisions of the first annual session of the National Assembly indicated the Somali people's rejection of the violation of even an inch of their territory and their readiness to defend it. The session warned the Abyssinian regime against the use of force to achieve its aims and called on it to take heed of the Somali Democratic Republic's call to find a peaceful and lasting solution to the problem.

The session fully supported any measures taken by the president of the Somali Democratic Republic to safeguard the sovereignty, independence and unity of the Somali people.

The session stated its abhorrence of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, which claims to be an Arab and Islamic state -- for its assistance to the Abyssinian colonialist regime in arms, troops and finance, to further and strengthen its colonialist grip and, at the same time, to harm the the Somali Democratic Republic. It called on parliaments all over the world to ostracize that dreadful regime which has become renowned as a surrogate of foreign powers and international terrorism.

The decisions of the National Assembly session condemned the presence of a foreign power or powers in the Horn of Africa, who played a major role in escalating the situation in the region. The session called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of their forces from the area, to leave the peoples in the region to find their own solution to the problem.

The session fully supported liberation movements fighting for independence and self-determination, such as the Western Somali Liberation Front, the Somali Abo Liberation Front and the Eritrean, Tigre and Namibian movements.

REPORTAGE ON ARMED CLASHES WITH 'ABYSSINIANS'

21 Aug Attack Repulsed

EA211628 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] A communique we have received from the Somali Democratic Republic Defense Ministry says that at 0830 yesterday the desperate Abyssinian forces launched an attack in the Balenballe area of Ghel Gedut region.

The attack on Balenballe, by the troops of the faltering Abyssinian regime and their allies, was bravely repulsed by the Somali Defense Forces in the area, who inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. The unholy alliance used tanks, armored personnel carriers and artillery, but were taught an unforgettable lesson by the courageous Somali troops and some of them even left their shoes in their attempts to flee. They have been driven back from the area they attacked.

Radio Kulmis Report

EA212130 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Twenty-eight soldiers of the Siad Barre regime have been killed and others were captured following clashes between reconnaissance groups from the 15th Goros Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] and forces of the Siad regime at a location between (Bur El) and Balenballe in Ghel Gedut region. The report from the 15th Gorob Division of the DFSS says that two trucks belonging to the forces of the Mogdishu regime were also destroyed. One martyr sustained slight injuries.

BURUNDIBURUNDIAN-CUBAN JOINT COMMISSION MEETING BEGINS

AB192040 Paris AFP in French 1730 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Bujumbura, 19 Aug (AFP) -- The second meeting of the Cuban-Burundian joint commission was declared open in Bujumbura on Thursday by Burundian Minister of Agriculture M.A. Ntibakiranya. The meeting will assess the level of implementation of the cooperation program between Burundi and Cuba. This cooperation program, which was drawn up at the first meeting of the joint commission held in Havana 28 May-2 June 1981, deals with the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry, industry, education and public health.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLICAFP: OPPOSITION POLITICIANS ARRESTED IN BANGUI

AB240844 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Aug 24 (AFP) -- Two prominent Central African opposition leaders have been arrested in Bangui, the Central African Republic Labour Party (FPO) announced here. Professor Abel Goumba, chairman of the FPO, rector of Bangui University and a former presidential candidate, was arrested last Tuesday, an FPO statement said. The statement said that Dr. Patrice Endjimoungou, FPO secretary-general responsible for foreign relations was arrested August 14 at Bangui airport as he was returning to the French capital.

The FPO condemned the "total silence of the Central African Government concerning these arrests, a reminder of the sinister period under (former Emperor Jean Bedel) Bokassa when people disappeared without trace." The communique called for the immediate release of the detainees.

CHADFAN ORGANIZES MARCH ON FRENCH EMBASSY 23 AUG

AB231258 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 23 (AFP) -- A mass demonstration organised by Hissene Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) took place outside the French Embassy here today. The demonstrators, numbering 4,500 according to the organisers, carried placards reading "Stop the Elysee diktat," "No to the lying propaganda of Radio-France Internationale" and "No to the secessionists, Chad is one and undivided."

The crowd set out from the Foreign Ministry to gather about one kilometre (half a mile) away in front of the embassy, where the diplomatic staff were grouped behind the ambassador, Claude Soubeste.

In a resolution presented to the mission the demonstrators' spokesman, FAN official Alifa Ba, declared that the French Government has "always sought to break the patriotic spirit of the Chadian people in struggle under the auspices of Armed Forces of the North." The text "condemned with the utmost force the flagrant and shameful interference of the French Government in Chad's internal affairs."

Mr Habre's forces took control of the Chadian capital on June 7 after a long and bloody civil war, ousting the government of President Goukouni Oueddei.

Mr Alif Ba denounced what he called the "unjustified hatred for the FAN nurtured over the last two years by the present French Government" and called for "an end to the French Government's hostility toward the Chadian people and its leaders."

NIGERISLAMIC CONFERENCE MINISTERIAL MEETING OPENS

Habib Chatti Speech

AB231028 Paris AFP in French 0720 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, 23 Aug (AFP) -- The 13th ministerial session of the Islamic Conference [ICO] opened in Niamey on Sunday evening and it will last 6 days. The secretary general of the ICO, Habib Chatti, made an urgent call to Muslim countries to "strengthen their solidarity and to overcome their divisions in order to concentrate on the fight against (their) true enemy, Israel."

Earlier Col Seyni Kountche, Niger's head of state, while welcoming the delegations, expressed "the gigantic hope that peoples of the Third World place in the deliberation of this conference."

Mr Chatti felt that "the time has come to form a common front to face challenges, to stop the talk, to entirely concentrate on concrete action." He denounced the "indescribable barbarism" of Israel which, by invading Lebanon, attempted to "physically eliminate the Palestinian people and the Lebanese people who welcome and support them."

Stressing that "relations between Black Africa and the Arab and Islamic world do not result from pin-point political and economic circumstances but from relations of very old civilizations as far back as the beginning of Islam," Mr Chatti condemned "the Zionist entity's covetousness in Africa."

Recalling the restoration of diplomatic relations between Israel and Zaïre, the ICO secretary general felt that this "did not in anyway affect the steadfastness of the Black continent and its determination faced with the Zionist expansionist entity, especially, he added, as this continent is itself afflicted with a similar entity, that of South Africa." Mr Chatti made an urgent appeal to Arab-Islam-African solidarity to thwart "with all the required strength the Pretoria-Tel Aviv connection." Mr Chatti also "very strongly stigmatized the attitude of the United States," which "supported the Israeli invasion with all its weight in international organizations."

The ICO secretary general recalled "the other tragedy" that the Iran-Iraq conflict constitutes for the Islamic world. He called on the belligerents "to stop spilling Muslim blood," and join the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee which is presided over by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Concerning Afghanistan, Mr Chatti recalled "the incessant appeals of the ICO for the withdrawal of Soviet troops," but, he stressed, this position does not mean an alignment with the Western countries against the Soviet Union.

As nonaligned states, he continued, the Muslims constitute a nation placed right in the center which refuses to align itself with any block or ideological current.

On the other hand, Mr Chatti stressed the importance of cooperation and solidarity in the cultural, economic and social fields which have developed between Islamic states and which have been marked, for example, by the creation of the Islamic Education, Science and Culture Organization ISESCO -- the Islamic UNESCO, and the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development.

Officers Elected

AB280831 Paris AFP in French 0722 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, 23 Aug (AFP) -- Daouda Diallo, Niger minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, was elected on Sunday chairman of the 13th ministerial session of the Islamic Conference Organization which began meeting in Niamey.

The two vice presidents are Jamal Sourani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and Shamaud Doha, minister of foreign affairs of Bangladesh. Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, who was the chairman of the 12th session, was elected rapporteur of the 13th session.

Iran Protests Hammadi Position

AB231051 Paris AFP in French 0737 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, 23 Aug (AFP) -- A heated controversy put the leaders of the Iranian and the Iraqi delegations at odds at the opening ceremony of the 13th ministerial session of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] in Niamey on Sunday afternoon.

The election as the session's rapporteur general of Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign minister and outgoing president of the conference, triggered a sharp attack from Mr Lavasani, the leader of the Iranian delegation and director general of political affairs in the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Earlier, all the members of the Iranian delegation left the conference hall when Mr Hammadi was about to address the session as outgoing chairman of the ministerial council.

Mr Hammadi then blamed the responsibility for the continued fighting between the two countries on Iran which, he charged, refused the mediation of the Islamic commission in the conflict while Iraq had repeatedly accepted a cease-fire proposal.

The Iranian delegation later took its seat again in the conference hall in order to listen to the speech by ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti.

After Mr Chatti's speech, the Iranian delegate requested the right to reply to Mr Hammadi's speech and was accorded the right promptly by Daouda Diallo, the session's new president and Niger minister of foreign affairs.

The leader of the Iranian delegation then made a sharp diatribe in Arabic against the leader of the Iraqi delegation. After using sharp words in protest of the election of Hammadi as rapporteur general he condemned Iraq, which he accused of not wanting lasting peace unlike his country, and he expressed the view that "Iraq's aggression against Iran" constituted "a link in the chain characterized by American military interference."

The Iraqi delegate promptly requested the right of reply, which he was granted. However, in view of the late hour, the meeting was suspended and is due to resume on Monday morning.

Observers note that Iran and Iraq, which should have sat side by side according to the alphabetical order, have actually been placed at opposite ends of the Niamey conference hall.

Kountche Remarks

AB231723 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 13th ministerial session of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] opened yesterday afternoon in Niamey. The solemn opening ceremony was presided over by Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state. After expressing the joy and the pride of our country in hosting the meeting, the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, expressed the hope that peoples of the Third World place in the deliberation of the Niamey conference:

[Begin recording] The current world crisis which exclusively and deeply affects our countries could in the future generate tensions that no one could contain. In fact, how do we explain that some countries which do not know what to do with their excess wealth engage in the accumulation of sophisticated weapons. They are ready to feed the hotbeds while some of our states still live in misery, hunger, malnutrition, disease, illiteracy, unemployment, inflation and drought. How do we explain that the gallant Palestinian people -- who deeply love peace and justice -- continue to be subjected to so much humiliation for wanting to regain their homeland. [end recording]

The head of state called on all Muslim states to lay down their arms and to ban war:

[Begin recording] I ask them to resort to the virtues of dialogue and to submit to mediation and conciliation efforts in order to save their people -- who have suffered too long -- from fratricidal conflicts. I am appealing in particular to Iraq and Iran, two founding members of our organization, two peoples of faith, bound by so many long-standing brotherly, natural and human ties. I am asking them to put an end to this war and accept mutual forgiveness because one of the tenets of Islam is its ability to forgive. Let us make use of it to strengthen Islam and consolidate the capabilities of our organization in order to fulfill the hope that our peoples have in it. [end recording]

As for the ICO secretary general, he first expressed his deep pride that this 13th ministerial session of the Islamic Conference is being held in Niger, a country whose sons fought with conviction and devotion to raise high the banner of Islam and propagate the Islamic faith throughout the African Continent. After stressing the remarkable role played by our country within the framework of this organization, Habib Chatti, on behalf of all the participants, expressed his esteem and his profound gratitude to the head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, for personally opening the conference and allowing it to be held on Niger's soil. Finally, he thanked him for his continued effort for the benefit of Islam. He later congratulated Minister of Foreign Affairs Daouda Diallo on his election as chairman of the conference.

The importance of this 13th session was also stressed by Mr Diallo, our minister for foreign affairs and cooperation. It is an important meeting, he said, as it is taking place at a time when serious events with incalculable consequences are happening in the world. The most serious is incontestably the current tragic situation in Lebanon where the Zionist enemy is carrying out a systematic genocide of the Muslim brotherly peoples of Palestine and Lebanon. Mr Diallo asked the 13th session to direct all its attention to the current tragedy in Lebanon.

The agenda of the conference also includes a discussion of the 2-year-old war between Iran and Iraq. The continuation of this war is causing concern to the Islamic conference, Mr Diallo stressed. In the face of the considerable casualties being suffered by both countries, the Niger foreign minister called on the Islamic community to find a comprehensive, just and honorable solution to this conflict.

Hammedi Address

JN222035 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Niamey, 22 Aug (INA) -- Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammedi has said Iraq is not responsible for the war and its continuation with Iran. He affirmed Iraq's determination to cooperate with all honesty and integrity to establish a just and honorable peace between the two countries.

Dr Hammadi said this was forced on Iraq because it had to defend its legitimate rights to exercise its sovereignty and independence, to prevent interference in its internal affairs and to protect its existence and its future generations.

This came in Dr Hammadi's opening address to the 13th Islamic foreign ministers conference which he gave in his role as chairman of the previous conference which was held in Baghdad last year.

The Iraqi minister said the current conference is being held during a very critical and dangerous time for the Islamic world which is the result of the painful events in the Middle East and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

He said that during recent weeks Lebanon has seen a large-scale Israeli invasion which contained all the elements of genocide and caused the death of thousands of innocent citizens and the destruction of cities. Dr Hammadi said the response of the influential international forces in world developments is almost limited to the denunciations of this barbaric aggression. He said the United States, the most able of these forces to pressure and influence Israeli's policy and behavior, claimed it was mediating between the disputing sides, in fact, the United States was flagrantly biased toward the Zionist entity and supported it politically, financially and economically and provided its destructive war machine with the most sophisticated and lethal weapons.

Dr Hammadi called on the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] countries to shoulder their responsibilities toward the Palestinian issue and holy Jerusalem and to back the Palestinian people to regain their rights and liberate their land.

Regarding the situation in Afghanistan, the minister called for an acceptable political settlement that would guarantee its independence and territorial integrity, preserve its identity as a nonaligned state and protect it from foreign intervention.

Dr Hammadi stressed the need for the continuation and intensification of efforts to achieve such a settlement which will also help to reduce tension in the region, restore good relations between its countries and avert the danger threatening international peace and security because of the continuation of the crisis there.

Dr Hammadi called for promoting cooperation and solidarity between the ICO countries and the OAU and for the intensification of efforts in this respect to realize the common aims of the two organizations.

The Iraqi minister expressed satisfaction with the reports of the OAU's General Secretariat because it showed concern for the issue of Namibia, the situation in South Africa, the confrontation of the South African regime's racist practices and a real desire to promote cooperation between the organization and South African liberation movements.

Dr Hammadi said he was confident the Islamic countries which are members of the International Atomic Energy Agency will adopt a firm stand on the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor when the agency meets next month to discuss the issue.

Closed Session Held

AB231700 Paris AFP in English 1643 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 23 (AFP) -- Foreign ministers of Islamic countries meeting here today resumed their talks at this 13th ministerial meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] behind closed doors.

Delegates were to receive a report from ICO Secretary-General Habib Chatti and set up four working groups on political affairs and information, economic affairs, cultural and social affairs, and administrative and financial matters.

But delegates were first to hear Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammani, who is asserting his right to reply following an intervention from the Iranian delegation leader Mohamed Lavasani during the opening session last night.

Dr Lavasani, head of political affairs in the Iranian Foreign Ministry, challenged the nomination of Mr Hammani as rapporteur-general for the Niamey conference.

Niger's Foreign Minister Daouda Diallo, chairman of the 13th ministerial meeting, said last night that it was normal custom to elect as rapporteur the chairman of the previous session.

The conference was to hold a public plenary session later today after a group of delegates visited the construction site of Say University, 60 kilometres (35 miles) from the Niger capital. The university will become the largest Islamic university in West Africa, and has been financed with money from Islamic countries.

Mr Chatti said he held talks with Iraqi and Iranian delegates as part of continuing ICO efforts to solve the 23-month conflict between the two countries. But he noted that the conference could not take "concrete measures" to end the conflict, and could only "make recommendations and launch an appeal to the two countries to put down their weapons."

Mr Chatti said that Guinean President Ahmed Sekou-Toure, who headed an ICO peace committee, was prepared to take up his mediation bid again in the search for a settlement.

Mr Diallo told reporters here that a record number of ICO members were attending the conference, which runs until Friday, with more than 30 foreign ministers present.

Mr Diallo, commenting on yesterday's abrupt departure by the Libyan delegation complaining of harassment by airport security officials, said he did not understand why the Libyans left.

"The (Libyan) delegation was treated in the same way as all the others, given the tight security measures that such a conference involves," he said.

He added that if the Libyans decided to return to Niamey "Niger would have no objections, on the contrary."

Al-Faysal Address

LD232254 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2154 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, 23 Aug (SPA) -- Saudi Arabia has affirmed that, no matter how much the pressures mount or how frenzied the forces of evil grow, the Palestinian problem cannot be liquidated while a single Palestinian remains and while the Islamic peoples persevere in their support for the Palestinian people and the PLO.

This was said in a speech by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to the 13th conference of Islamic foreign ministers, read tonight on his behalf by Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri.

In his speech, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal saluted the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters for their courage in resisting the savage Israeli attack with all the arms and equipment at its disposal.

He warned that the unlimited military and economic support which the United States offers Israel will have a negative effect on American relations with the Islamic world. In that event the United States will be the loser, particularly since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and Israeli massacres and crimes against the Palestinian and the Lebanese people have revealed to the entire world Israel's aggressive intentions and purposes.

He said each of the two world powers adapts its policies according to its own interests and its short and long-term purposes. He cited as evidence the attitude of the Soviet Union, which supports the Palestinian cause in international gatherings while it contradicts itself and occupies an independent sovereign country, Afghanistan. Such is the attitude of the United States when it condemns the armed occupation of Afghanistan while it supports expansionist imperialism and the occupation of Palestine and of Arab territory.

He said that given the contradictions in the attitudes of the great powers which are dictated by their temporary interests, it would be better for the Islamic world to adopt an independent attitude and not to rely on any foreign power. He explained that self-reliance and strengthening one's own potential are the only sound means of avoiding dependency and of conducting an Islamic policy rather than a pro-Eastern or pro-Western policy.

The foreign minister welcomed Iraq's stand in the war against Iran, and said Iraq's complete withdrawal from Iranian territory must be welcomed. He said that was a fundamental step, of undoubted importance, toward peace and a speedy end to the armed struggle between the two countries.

In conclusion, the foreign minister called for a change in the existing international economic order. He said that, regrettably, the various groupings in New York have not succeeded in making progress toward comprehensive international economic negotiations.

He called on those groupings to be more flexible and to avoid being domineering, so that agreement may be reached on holding the desired negotiations.

The 13th conference of Islamic foreign ministers resumed its meeting this evening. In addition to the Saudi speech, there were addresses from the Pakistani, Kuwaiti, Mauritanian and Indonesian delegations.

Toward the end of the meeting the conference set up four committees: political, economic, cultural and administrative.

Press Conference

LD232142 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Summary] The Niger foreign minister who is also chairman of the Islamic foreign ministers conference, and Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, said at a joint press conference in Niamey today that the conference unanimously endorsed the report of the organization's General Secretariat.

"The Niger foreign minister said four committees had been formed, and had started working immediately. They are: the committee for political and information affairs; the economic and social committee, the committee for cultural and Islamic affairs and the committee for (?administrative) affairs."

Habib Chatti said the conference is to debate the Iraqi-Iranian war. He also said the conference had no right to take practical measures concerning the war.

"Chatti confirmed that the Good Offices Committee is to double its efforts in the coming period. He said the committee had [word indistinct] consultations and had made new contacts aimed at ending the Iraqi-Iranian war. It is to resume its activities soon under the chairmanship of President of Guinea Ahmad Sekou-Toure."

"Chatti said Somalia had submitted a working paper to the conference, asking for condemnation of Ethiopian aggression on its territory. He said the General Secretariat is to study the situation in Somalia."

Resolution on Israel in IAEA

LD240922 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0850 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, 24 Aug (SPA) -- The Political Committee of the Islamic foreign ministers conference this morning approved a draft resolution for the suspension of Israel's membership of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The committee will submit the draft resolution on the IAEA at its next meeting. The Political Committee approved this resolution after reviewing the Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor last year.

Saudi Foreign Minister Leaves

LD232050 Riyadh SPA in English 1915 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 23 (SPA) -- Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left here tonight after attending part of the 13th Islamic foreign ministers meeting, which opened here yesterday.

He was seen off at the airport by the Saudi charge d'affaires to Niger, Majid 'Abd al-Aziz, and the kingdom's embassy staff.

Earlier today, he conferred with Niger's President Seyni Kountche on developing bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern to the Islamic world.

Prince Sa'ud also discussed separately with foreign ministers of Bangladesh, Senegal, Morocco, Jordan and Niger a number of issues of mutual interest and bilateral cooperation.

The six-day meeting, organised by the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), is concentrating on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, the Afghani issue and a number of questions of interest to the Islamic world.

Hammadi Meets Kountche

JN231621 Baghdad INA in English 1500 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Niamey, Aug 23, INA -- President of the Supreme Military Council of the Niger Col Seyni Kountche Monday received at the Presidential Palace Iraq's Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi currently attending the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

President Kountche expressed his appreciation of the role played by Iraq during its chairmanship of the 12th Islamic conference and praised the good relations between Iraq and the Niger. He also expressed his country's wish to further develop relations between the two countries.

President Kountche has highly evaluated Iraq's positive attitudes towards the Islamic and world peace efforts to end the conflict with Iran and praised Iraq's courageous decision towards the change of the 7th non-aligned summit conference venue, considering such a decision as a proof of wisdom and capability.

Dr Hammadi conveyed to President Kountche greetings from President Saddam Husayn and his good wishes and sincere feeling that the 13th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers would achieve success as well as President Husayn's appreciation of the current relations between the two countries.

Iraq's foreign minister explained to President Kountche the dimensions of the Iranian aggression on Iraq and the Iranian greeds in the region as well as in the Islamic world.

Dr Hammadi also explained Iraq's leadership positive initiatives and attitudes toward the international and Islamic mediation efforts to end the war while the Iranian regime insists on waging its aggressive war against Iraq.

NIGERIAROK PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN LAGOS ON 4-DAY VISIT

AB191545 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Talks on bilateral issues between Nigeria and the Republic of Korea will begin in Lagos this evening. President Shehu Shagari will lead the Nigerian team at the talks while President Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea, who arrived in the country a few hours ago, will be at the head of his country's delegation.

Earlier, on his arrival at Murtala Mohamed Airport, President Chon was received by President Shehu Shagari and some members of his Cabinet. The airport ceremonies included the presentation of a bouquet of flowers, a 21-gun salute and inspection of guard of honor.

Leaders Hold Talks

AB192202 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The first rounds of talks on extending areas of cooperation between Nigeria and the Republic of Korea were held in Lagos this evening. The discussions took place at State House, Ribadu Road, shortly after the arrival of President Chon Tu-hwan to begin a 4-day state visit to Nigeria. At the opening ceremony, President Shehu Shagari said mutually beneficial cooperation had been growing between Nigeria and Korea for many years. He observed that the development led his government, when he came into office, to formalize the cordial ties through the establishment of diplomatic relations with Korea. The president stated that the result has been that within the relatively short span of 2 years, there has been a phenomenal upsurge in the development of bilateral relations and mutual cooperation between the two countries in many fields. He noted that Nigeria and Korea shared a firm belief in the treasured principles of freedom and democracy, a deep commitment to promote peace and security as well as fundamental human rights.

President Shehu Shagari expressed Nigeria's desire to establish meaningful and mutual beneficial relations with the Republic of Korea and to promote cooperation in the areas of science and technology, commerce, industry and energy. He said during the talks both sides will endeavor to explore all avenues for further mutual cooperation which will include the continuing exchange of visits, not only at official level, but also between the private sectors of the economies of both countries. The president also said that such areas where the Korean Government could participate in the implementation of Nigeria's development programs would be looked into during the discussions. President Shehu Shagari remarked that in an interdependent world, national socioeconomic development efforts should be complemented through cooperation with other countries. He expressed confidence that with greater and freer exchange of information and knowledge, as had been generated by the visit, the hope for increased for social and economic cooperation would be realized to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

In his response, President Chon Tu-hwan outlined some of the similarities Nigeria and his country shared. They include the ideals and objectives for freedom, peace and prosperity. He said that there was a need for both countries to pool their resources and combine capabilities for the benefit of their citizens. President Chon expressed the hope that, with his visit the new era of cooperation began among developing countries to solve the most chronic and pressing problems of eliminating human poverty.

Tomorrow, President Chon Tu-hwan will lay a wreath at the Tafaw Balewa Cenotaph and later visit the National Museum, Onikan. An agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Nigeria and the Republic of Korea will be signed. On Saturday, President Chon will pay a visit to Benue State and return to Lagos later in the day to attend a state banquet arranged in his honor. The Korean leader will leave for home on Sunday [22 August].

Further Details

SK210136 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Lagos, Nigeria, Aug 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari Friday discussed issues of mutual concern with special emphasis on the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries.

In their second summit at the presidential palace here, the two presidents shared views on international political situations, the need to pursue a common stand against colonialism, and close bilateral cooperation to help open "a new era" for Asian and African countries.

During the two hour conference, the two heads of state noted that two-way trade between the two countries has grown ten fold over the last ten years and that personnel exchanges between the two countries have been rapidly increasing since the establishment of diplomatic ties two years ago.

They expressed satisfaction over the possibility of further increasing cooperation between the two friendly nations in various fields.

The two presidents reached an agreement that Korea will render technological aid to Nigeria in the farming and fisheries sectors.

They focused on the possibility of Korean participation in Nigeria's construction of roads, piped-water systems and maintenance shops for heavy electric machines.

The two leaders also discussed exports of Korean railroad trains and other vehicles to Nigeria and agreed that Korea will provide technological training for Nigerian construction engineers and technicians.

If Korea participates in various construction projects in Nigeria as was discussed during the summit, the total amount of orders would amount to more than 1.5 billion U.S. dollars, sources said.

Currently, South Korea's Hanyang Co. is building a deluxe hotel and an apartment complex in Nigeria and two other Korean companies manage branch offices here.

Shagari promised to continue his support for Seoul's peace formula to reunify the Korean peninsula.

Following their meeting, Cabinet members of the two countries discussed details to materialize the bilateral agreements on economic cooperation reached by the two leaders.

Chon and Shagari will issue a joint communique Sunday before Chon's departure for Gabon on the third leg of his 15-day official visits to four African countries and Canada.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AB201355 Lagos International Service in English 1230 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] An agreement which provides the legal framework for mutually beneficial cooperation between Nigeria and South Korea in a wide range of fields with emphasis on science and technology was signed in Lagos today. The minister of national planning, Mrs Adenike Ebun Yagbola, signed on behalf of the Federal Government, while the Korean foreign minister, Mr Yi Pom-sok, signed for this country.

Other areas of bilateral cooperation provided for in the protocol include the setting up of and running of joint commercial and technical enterprises, exchange of experts, advisors and trainers, as well as provisions of consultancy services. It also seeks to provide facilities for surveys and geological studies as well as the award of scholarships, organization of study tours and seminars.

Another feature of the agreement was the provision for the establishment of a joint commission by the two countries with the purpose of implementing its provisions and exploring new areas of cooperation. Mrs Oyagbola said that the commission would afford both sides the opportunity of constantly appraising the implementation of the agreement and solving any problems that might arise in the process. She told the Korean delegation that the phenomenal growth which their country experienced in its marvelous industrial and technological development, particularly in the development of light and heavy industries, was a source of inspiration to Nigeria.

The minister expressed optimism that Nigeria could benefit from the experiences of Korea in various fields. She said that Nigeria was looking forward to a meaningful cooperation between her and Korea in the areas of agriculture, agro-allied industries, fisheries and rural development.

In his response, Mr Yi Pom-sok agreed with the provisions of the protocol and pledged his country's commitment to its success.

President Chon Tu-hwan, who is leading his country's delegation, today laid a wreath at the Tafawa Balewa Cenotaph in continuation of his visit.

Banquet Speeches

AB220846 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Nigeria and the Republic of Korea have explored and identified areas of enhancing mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation in the course of the visit of President Chon Tu-hwan to the country. President Shahu Shagari disclosed this at a state banquet arranged in honor of the Korean leader in Lagos last night. He said that both countries could work together with shared perception in the quest for a better quality of life for their peoples. President Shagari stated that Nigeria had much to learn from South Korea's experience in its endeavor to pursue socioeconomic development, objectives of eradicating poverty and providing life more abundant for all citizens. He expressed delight at the enlightened policies of that country as amplified in its long-term strategic development programs designed for the establishment of a just and egalitarian society through rapid economic development to general prosperity and national stability. The president was confident that with greater exchange of information and knowledge of each other as had been generated by the visit, hopes for a better relation based on mutual understanding and respect for each other would be realized.

On world issues he said that Nigerians were particularly concerned with the failure of the recent second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Replying, President Chon Tu-hwan expressed gratitude for the understanding and support Nigeria has shown for his country's position and proposals in international forums. He was confident that the existing ties of friendship between his country and Nigeria could be further strengthened in years to come and hoped that his visit would contribute to its furtherance. President Chon declared his country's support for the efforts of the Nigerian Government and people towards speedy independence of Namibia and permanent eradication of apartheid in South Africa. The Korean leader leaves for home today.

Communique Issued

AB221323 Lagos NAN in English 1249 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Lagos, Aug. 22 (NAN) -- Nigeria and the Republic of Korea have agreed to diversify areas of bilateral co-operation in trade, industry, energy, science and technology, as well as social infrastructures between them.

In a joint communique issued in Lagos today, and signed by President Shehu Shagari and the Korean leader, Mr. Chon Tu-hwan, they also noted three areas of mutual economic importance between the two countries.

They are the exchange of managers, experts and technicians in agriculture, science and technology, the participation of Korean private enterprises in the development programmes of Nigeria and increased joint enterprises between businessmen of the two countries.

The two countries also agreed to take steps to conclude the pending agreements on trade, maritime and air transport to avoid double taxation, and facilitate fruitful economic co-operation between them.

They condemned the racist regime in South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and reiterated their full support for SWAPO as the authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

The communique also states that President Shagari had accepted an invitation by the Korean leader Mr. Chun Tu-hwan, to visit the Republic of Korea.

[Seoul YONHAP in English at 1100 GMT on 22 August notes that the two leaders "also expressed satisfaction in that relations between the two countries have increased continually and confirmed their governments' hope to expand and diversify the bilateral relations.

["President Shagari highly rated Seoul's efforts to establish peace on the Korean peninsula and voiced support for President Chon's initiative for a peaceful reunification of the peninsula. Touching on the Korean problem, the Korean leader expressed his view that the simultaneous admission into the United Nations by both South and North Korea as an interim measure pending the reunification would contribute to easing tensions and be conducive to creating an atmosphere for peaceful reunification of the peninsula. Shagari endorsed such an effort to have the two Koreas join the world organization in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the communique said."]

Leaves for Libreville

AB221315 Lagos NAN in English 1242 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Lagos, Aug 22, (NAN) -- The visiting Korean president, Mr. Chon Tu-hwan, today left for Libreville, Gabon, at the end of a four-day official visit to Nigeria.

Mr. Chon who arrived in the country on Thursday was seen off at the airport by President Shehu Shagari, top government officials, and service chiefs.

During his visit, the Korean president held talks with President Shagari on matters affecting both countries.

Mr. Chon also visited Makurdi.

TOGOEYADEMA RECEIVES CHADIAN ARMED FORCES LEADER

AB232047 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, this morning in Lome received in audience Col Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue, the leader of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT] and the president of the Permanent Committee of Southern Chad. The FAT leader came to inform President Eyadema of recent developments in Chad.

After the audience, Colonel Kamougue said he was optimistic about a happy settlement of the Chadian crisis for which General Eyadema has always used his talent as a great mediator and a reconciliator of peoples in the name of peace both in Africa and the whole world. Colonel Kamougue praised the head of state for his contribution and constructive role in finding a just and equitable peace in Chad.

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] I have just been received by His Excellency General Eyadema, the RPT founding chairman, at my request. Due to the evolution of the Chadian problem, and also to the fact that President Eyadema has always worked for the restoration of peace in Chad, it is vital that he be furnished with necessary information to enable him to continue with reflections which will help him make concrete, positive and unbiased proposals to the Chadian people.

[Question by an unidentified journalist] What are the prospects for the restoration of normalcy to Chad following the recent Franceville meeting between the different Chadian factions?

[Answer] The prospects are that everybody wants peace in Chad. Everybody is tired of war. The battered Chadian people need only peace to develop like the other African states. As a matter of fact, there are some difficulties -- and this is normal in negotiations -- but these do not constitute any detour. As you know, the Chadian war started in 1965 and turned into a generalized fratricidal civil war in 1979. This means it is not possible for one meeting to solve contradictions that started long ago. We are therefore confident we will be able to transcend and overcome our differences to achieve this peace so much awaited by the Chadian people.

[Question] What contributions do you expect President Eyadema to make to national reconciliation in Chad?

[Answer] As you and as I have just said, President Eyadema has spent a lot of time and run a lot of risks on the Chadian issue. I need not remind you that he crossed in a canoe to the belligerents and tried to advise them. What we therefore expect of President Eyadema is to persevere in this African mission in Chad. The people of Chad will be very grateful if he does this. [end recording]

MAURITIUSINDIRA GHANDI ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT 23 AUGUST

AB231038 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Port Louis, Mauritius, Aug. 23 (AFP) -- Indian Prime Minister Indira Ghandi arrived here today for a three-day official visit to Mauritius, more than half of whose population is of Indian origin.

Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth spoke on her arrival of the "very privileged position" of relations between India and Mauritius because of the historic ties between their peoples.

Mrs Ghandi, speaking first in English and then in French, said she was looking forward with pleasure to exchanging views with the island's new prime minister and his "young colleagues", whom she described as "dynamic" and "forward-looking".

The visit follows the leftwing electoral victory on Mauritius in June, which led to the formation of a socialist party-led government that has very similar positions on international questions to those of the authorities in New Delhi.

Mr Jugnauth recalled that India has been the first state to raise a voice in opposition to the separation of Diego Garcia from Mauritius in 1965. The question of Diego Garcia, now an important U.S. military base, is expected to be at the centre of his talks with Mrs Ghandi.

The Indian prime minister is to visit Mozambique next.

MOZAMBIQUEANGOLAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MAPUTO FOR TALKS

EA231542 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA workers party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Maputo early this afternoon on a working visit to Mozambique. The Angolan leader will meet his Mozambican counterpart, Field Marshal Samora Machel, for talks that will center on the situation in southern Africa.

FRELIMO CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS 22 AUGUST

EA231214 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 10th session of the Frelimo Central Committee, which has been underway since 18 August, ended this afternoon. At the closing session, President Samora Machel was presented the (?gold) medal of internationalism for the liberation of Zimbabwe. This medal was awarded to him in accordance with the decision of the seventh Central Committee session.

Addressing the closing Central Committee session, Samora Machel, president of Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, made an important speech in which he reviewed the Central Committee's analysis of the national and international situation.

A resolution passed by the 10th session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee called on the Peoples' Assembly to hold the second general election for provincial people's assemblies after the holding of the fourth party congress [to be held in April 1983]. This recommendation was made in view of the fact that the fourth party congress will define new perspectives and tasks for the state and society, and it added that candidates for election to people's assemblies should be citizens who are strongly identified with the perspectives and tasks.

The recommendation also took into account that at present the Mozambican people from Rovuma to Maputo are preparing for the fourth congress and that the people's assemblies, deputies and the entire Mozambican people are participating in the preparations for the congress.

Meeting at its 10th session, the Frelimo Party Central Committee approved a motion hailing President Samora Machel's meeting with former combatants of the national liberation struggle in Beira 10-13 June this year. The motion said the Beira meeting demonstrated unequivocally the difficulties (?facing) our party and its present aims with respect to the infiltration of antisocial and anticommunist elements into its rank and file.

It further pointed out that that situation revealed the degree of aloofness being shown to combatants of the national liberation struggle in party activities and others and [words indistinct]. The motion [words indistinct] the purging of party rank and file and the quick integration of the true defenders of the working classes into the party as a condition of activating it and strengthening its general political (?leading role) among the masses.

This important motion said the meeting with the combatants of the national liberation struggle shows that the state apparatus has been infiltrated by individuals who sabotage our economy, despise the people and fight against the building of socialism. It added: It also shows that hunger and nakedness were planned and provoked by the apathy, laxity and hostility shown by some individuals who occupied key posts. It went on to say that all people's organizations persist in accommodating such individuals in those posts, thus obstructing participation by honest patriots.

The Beira meeting noted that nepotism, racism and tribalism are weapons being used by our internal enemies against the people's revolutionary achievements.

The important motion hailed the revolutionary courage shown at the Beira meeting. It reaffirmed the Central Committee's determination to fight class enemies who have infiltrated our ranks. It hailed the firm dedication of former combatants and the decision to set up a state secretariat and an association for war veterans, a form of activating them and integrating them into the new struggle.

The meeting also decided to call on the People's Assembly to take measures that fully and legally work toward integrating of those who have been subject to the process of re-education conducted by the people, the party and the government.

Central Committee Member Expelled

EA231220 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Excerpt] At its 10th session which ended in Maputo yesterday, the party Central Committee decided to expel one of its members, (Joao Facitela Pelembe). It also decided to dismiss him from his job as first secretary of the party provincial committee in Gaza.

The decision was made after it was noted that his political, moral and social behavior constituted a grave violation of the political line of the Frelimo Party.

'ARMED MEN' LAUNCH ATTACK IN NAMAACHA 22 AUGUST

NC222253 Paris AFP in English 2236 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Maputo, Aug 22 (AFP) -- A group of armed men shot dead three people and kidnapped two others in an attack near Mozambique's border with Swaziland early this morning, according to reports reaching here.

The unofficial reports said that a group of at least a dozen men entered the small town of Namaacha, 80 kms (50 miles) west of Maputo in the early hours and shot dead two Mozambicans they met on the road. They then entered a house near the centre of the town and killed one of the residents, said to be a Portuguese citizen. The attackers were also said to have kidnapped two men from a neighboring house, including a teacher who also did other government work.

One report said the attackers included white men who had blackened their faces. Some locals believe the group belonged to the anti-government Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) which has used the Namaacha border crossing before. But other residents of the town said the group could have been a South African unit similar to the one which attacked the Maputo suburb of Matola early last year, killing 11 South African political exiles.

RSA-BACKED REBEL BASE DESTROYED 16 AUGUST

EA231126 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] On 16 August, the Mozambique Armed Forces [FPLM] destroyed a base of the armed gangsters in the pay of the Pretoria racist regime in (Chitequeteque), Savane region, Sofala Province. This was reported by our radio station in Beira today.

During the assault on the base, the Mozambique Armed Forces killed eight armed bandits and captured three others as well as military equipment, large quantities of material, foodstuffs, cooking utensils and other goods stolen from the general public. It is thought that more armed bandits might have been killed during the attack on the base as our men found bloodstains on the spot and signs of bodies having been dragged away.

The military equipment captured from the armed gangsters included 24 60-mm mortar shells, 2 80-mm mortar shells, 9 bazooka shells, 2 ammunition cases and a number of antipersonnel and antitank mines.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MAPUTO

EA221756 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Lt Gen Ferenc Karpati, director of the main political directorate of the Hungarian People's Army, arrived in Maputo yesterday on an official and a private visit to Mozambique.

On his arrival, Karpati was received by Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, the party's national political commissar and minister resident in Sofala.

NAMIBIA

SECURITY FORCES KILL 17 SWAPO MEMBERS IN OVAMBO

MB240958 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] The South-West African security forces have killed 17 SWAPO terrorists in central and western Ovambo in the past 2 days. The South-West Africa territory forces headquarters in Windhoek said two of the insurgents were killed in the central region, and the others were tracked down about 100 km away on the border with Kaokoland. They had attempted to delay their pursuers by laying landmines.

Followup operations were continuing to hunt down other terrorists who had escaped the confrontation.

Arms and ammunition found on the insurgents had included landmines, antipersonnel mines, rocket launchers and missiles, AK-47 rifles and blocks of TNT. All the equipment had originated in the Eastern bloc.

20 SWAPO Members Killed

AB201658 Paris AFP in French 1636 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Windhoek, 20 Aug (AFP) -- Namibian Security Forces killed 20 SWAPO members during an encounter near the Angolan border, a military communique published in Windhoek said on Friday.

According to the communique, a group of 30 heavily armed rebels was intercepted during a joint operation by the infantry and the air force, 10 km from the Angolan border. During the exchange of fire, 20 were killed.

The Namibian forces, the communique added, suffered no losses, and the surviving rebels escaped into Angola.

SWAZILAND

OFFICIAL MOURNING PERIOD FOR KING SOBUHAZU BEGINS

MB240625 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[By James Dlamini]

[Text] The national mourning period following the death of His Majesty King Sobhuza II has begun. It began at 1 A.M. today. This was announced by the prime minister, Prince Mabandla, at a press conference at Lobamba [the royal residence] last night.

The prime minister's statement said: "The nation is hereby notified that the official mourning period for his majesty, King Sobhuza II, will begin at 1 A.M. Tuesday, August 24, and will continue thereafter until further notice.

"During the entire period of mourning all national flags throughout Swaziland must be flown at half mast, all items of decoration that were put up for the recent king's birthday celebrations must be removed with immediate effect.

"All sports and other national festivities will be suspended throughout the official mourning period. National events such as the 1982 Swaziland trade fair, the reed dance and the butimba (hunting expedition) are all suspended until further notice.

"Official portraits of his majesty will continue to be displayed in offices and other places until further notice.

"Any member of the public who wishes to make any contribution should send such contributions to the minister for finance.

"The national will be notified in due course of the date and other details of a state funeral. Only the date of the state funeral will be declared a public holiday."

For the second day running last night, the official announcement by the prime minister was delayed by technical problems with STBC [Swaziland Television Corporation] equipment.

A council of senior princes held an emergency meeting in the Enkanini national offices yesterday. The meeting started in the morning and it was still in session yesterday afternoon.

The Prime Minister Prince Mabandla, was the only member of the Cabinet who participated in the meeting. The prime minister's father, Prince Mancibane who is an uncle of the ngwenyama [king] was also present. Others seen going to the meeting were Prince Sozisa, Prince Sifuba and Chief Tsakwane.

Meanwhile, all regiments have been summoned to the royal cattle byre in Lobamba today. The command was made by the governor of the Lobamba royal residence, councillor Vusumuzi Shembe. The regiments are to be in full ceremonial uniform.

"I have called you all here to announce what you already know," the governor said to those who attended yesterday.

All regimental commanders and chiefs were ordered to gather their regiments and lead them to Lobamba. "This is in accordance with Swazi custom, and as Swazis you all know everything," he said.

According to tradition, the regiments will dance and sing in the ceremonial cattle byre, spend nights in Lobamba until the ngwenyama is laid to rest.

A joint meeting of both houses of Parliament (Senate and Assembly) will be held tomorrow. The MPs will be notified of arrangements being made by the royal family.

The speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Jetro Mamba, announced that no parliamentary work would be undertaken until further notice. He then asked the minister of agriculture, Mr A.K. Hlophe to move that the house be adjourned on behalf of the prime minister, who was still at the royal meeting at enkanini.

The king's senior liaison officer, Mr. Mhambi Mnisi, said the ngwenyama has written a thick volume of information on the border issue. "Sometimes he worked all night without sleep, writing with his own hand he would then give what he had written to typists who took a full day," Mr Mnisi said.

"The race at which he was working made it look as if he knew he was about to leave us. It was as if he was working to complete a programme with a deadline. When I read the material he had written I was surprised at the profound knowledge with details of the subject he was writing about," Mr Mnisi said.

Mr Mnisi and senior members of the royal guard said the king appeared to be healthy and active on Friday and on Saturday morning. A senior member of the royal guard said: "On Friday evening the king met all the emissaries who had been to OAU capitals. They gave their reports and the minister of agriculture Mr Hlophe, spoke for a long time. Senator Ben Sibande, the deputy prime minister, was brief and then the king told Mndeni to cut his report short.

"After the reports we accompanied the ngwenyama to Etsheni and then to the Matsapha industrial sites. He appeared to be focussing his interest on new industries and then we came back to Embo and all was normal.

"Then on Saturday I received a phone call from a sergeant who was on guard at the state house that all was not well. I rushed to Embo. The water spilled at 2:15 p.m."

Search for Successor Begins

PA231905 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 23 Aug 82

[By Denis Hiault]

[Text] Johannesburg, Aug 23 (AFP) -- As Swaziland today mourned the death of King Sobhuza II, who died yesterday aged 83, the search for a successor began among more than 200 pretenders to the throne.

Meanwhile the STAR newspaper indicated here that King Sobhuza had secretly named a successor, but had not revealed his identity to avoid bloodshed between the princes.

In Mbabane, the Swazi capital, there was total confusion as to who would replace the monarch, with the Constitution providing for the queen mother to rule until successor was found.

The "lion of Swaziland", who died after ruling his country for more than 60 years, left about 60 wives and several hundred descendants, including 200 princes with claims to the throne. Observers noted that the process of finding a new monarch could take some time.

Prime Minister Prince Mabandla Dlamini today met with the main tribal leaders and administrators of the 550,000 inhabitants of this "buffer state" between Mozambique and South Africa to discuss the problem, and the Swazi Parliament held an extraordinary session.

The STAR, quoting a source close to the royal family, said that some years ago the king named a descendant aged about 40 to succeed him, who had been brought up in England and reportedly lived there most of the time.

Observers noted that South Africa's relations would not be affected by the coronation of a new Swazi monarch, and a controversial South African decision to cede certain tribal lands belonging to bantustans to Swaziland would remain unchanged.

Under the deal, which is being contested in the courts by the KaNgwane authorities whose land is affected, Swaziland would gain access to the Indian Ocean. The fate of about one million black South Africans, for the most part of Swazi origin, lies in the balance.

Observers noted that the new Swazi monarch might adopt a more modern style than his predecessor who conducted the affairs of state since 1921 in an "enlightened traditionalist" manner.